

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Commerce Men Favor Arbitration Among All Nations

### CHINA IS NOT MOVED BY BRITISH PROTEST

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—From information obtained at the Chinese legation in London it is clear that the objection lodged at Peking by the British government in the matter of the Chinese loan is not seriously regarded there. There is no question that Sir John Jordan had the reported interview with Yuan Shi Kai, but the Chinese government cannot admit the right of any power to control its borrowing power. The revolution in China, it was pointed out, was not carried out for the benefit of foreigners, but for the benefit of the Chinese.

In these circumstances the government could not possibly admit the demand that they must accept the six-power loan in preference to any other. The security offered to Messrs. Charles Birch Crisp, it is maintained, is amply sufficient and if the British government should succeed in stopping the ten million loan, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the money elsewhere. From another exceptionally well-informed authority the European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the action of the cabinet is regarded as an attempt to cover an impossible position.

In the meantime Messrs. Crisp are pushing the ten million loan forward. The prospectus will be issued today by the four banks concerned, namely, Lloyds, Capital & Counties, London & Southwestern, Charter of India, Australia and China. This combination is a sufficiently strong one to make the government hesitate in pushing their opposition to extremes and the houses usually associated with high finance have found a well-organized competitor. The directors of four great banks are quite as capable as the foreign minister of estimating the security offered to them.

It would require a direct veto of the government to prevent the completion of the transaction. The position of the ministry is the effect of that curious blending of high finance and high politics which has made the financiers rather than the foreign offices the controllers of international politics.

### PROSPECTUS ISSUED OF LOAN TO CHINA

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Birch, Crisp & Co., who are handling the \$50,000,000 loan to China, negotiated by A. Wendel Jackson, the American rival of the six-power syndicate, issued their prospectus to investors today. The salt tax is pledged as security.

Upon the success of the loan depends the outcome of China's fight to save itself from falling under the domination of the six-power syndicate of bankers, whose terms are such that they would give the syndicate partial control of China.

### CANCEL AMNESTY OFFER TO OROZCO

MEXICO CITY—Mexican federal troops have overwhelmingly defeated the main force of rebels in the state of Guerrero, it is reported. The battle was fought at Tlanguistengo. Failure of General Orozco to accept immediately the offer of amnesty made yesterday, resulted in its cancellation today.

### PRESIDENT TAFT BACK FROM TRIP TO ALTOONA

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft returned to Paramatta from New York this morning, accompanied by Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee. They talked over the national situation on the way over and at lunch. Mr. Hilles will return to New York today to begin the active campaign.

This afternoon the President entertained Judge W. C. Philbrook of the Maine state central committee and Col. J. L. Lewis and S. C. Williams of the Vermont state central committee.

At 4:30 p. m. the President will leave for Boston, where he is scheduled to address 950 diners at the dinner of the international congress of chambers of commerce at the Copley-Plaza hotel.

The President will participate Friday in the Old Home day celebration at Malden, going in the afternoon to

### MAYOR WANTS ANNEX BUILT OF GRANITE

That the new \$743,000 city hall annex should be built of granite instead of Indiana limestone, was the opinion expressed today by Mayor Fitzgerald. He said he would introduce an order into the city council Monday asking for the \$60,000 additional appropriation needed to cover the cost of the granite over the limestone.

The change is being urged in several quarters. James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, asks that Quincy granite be used. New Hampshire interests urge the product of the quarries of their state.

Originally \$800,000 was appropriated for the construction of the annex, but architect's fees, the dismantling of the old courthouse and other costs used up \$57,000 of the appropriation, and the mayor wishes for the full original appropriation to be available for the new structure.

ARBuckle ESTATE \$29,000,000  
BROOKLYN—By the tax appraisers' report filed today in the surrogate office the estate of John Arbuckle, sugar manufacturer, is valued at \$29,013,344.66. His two sisters, Christina and Catherine A. Jamison of Pittsburgh, have inherited the estate.

Gloucester, where he greets the Grand Army posts of Essex county. In the evening at Paramatta he will receive jointly the Republican Club of Essex county and Boy Scouts of Essex county.

President Taft arrived at South station, Boston, from Altoona, Pa., at 9 o'clock this morning, one hour and 30 minutes late. Because the crowds gathered so thickly about the rounds the President's automobile was backed several hundred feet down the tracks.

The crowds poured through the gates and about the machine in their eagerness to see the chief executive. It took the auto five minutes to reach the street and even then the chauffeur could not get up speed because of the men, women and children who ran for several minutes to keep up with the machine. It finally cleared the crowd at Summer street and went on to Beverly.

### INTERSTATE COMMISSION HEARING ON FREIGHT FACILITIES AND RATES

Testimony alleging poor freight service and increased freight rates was offered by merchants and shippers all over New England at a hearing before the interstate commerce commission at the Federal building this morning. Charles A. Prentiss, the chairman, presided.

This was a continued hearing held last July on complaints made to the traffic department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce by the shippers and merchants.

At the opening of the hearing Robert Homans, attorney for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said that he had ev-

idence to prove that all the freight lines entering Boston were greatly congested; that despite this condition the railroads have steadily advanced rates, and that it was actually difficult for shippers to get their goods into Boston.

Edward G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven said, in reply that he could show that the railroads were steadily growing, and that business were changing in such a way as to bring unusual demands on the roads. He said he could prove that there had been no marked advance in freight charges.

Alfred Snyder, representing the West-

### MEN WHO ARE ACTIVE AT COMMERCE CONGRESS



GEORGE E. IDE  
New York Commerce Chamber



WILBUR J. CARR  
Talks on consular invoices



PROF. F. W. TAUSSIG  
Chairman program committee

### SUSPEND CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES UNTIL AFTER CONVENTIONS

Both the Republican and Democratic state organizations are to postpone active campaigning for the November election until after their state conventions on Oct. 5. Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, is in New York today conferring with national Republican leaders relative to pushing the campaign for President Taft during the month prior to the election.

Senator Lodge is to take a leading part in this year's campaign in Massachusetts. He was in conference with Chairman Hatfield late Wednesday, following the return of the senator from Ohio, where on Saturday he spoke at the opening meeting of the Republican campaign in that state.

Complete returns of the vote cast at the primaries Tuesday in the new ninth congressional district showed that Henry C. Rowland of Somerville had captured the Democratic nomination instead of Thomas J. Boynton of Everett, as was first believed.

Joseph Walker, the successful Republican candidate for Governor, goes to the Upton fair today and to the Barre fair tomorrow, returning, if possible, in time to take part in the celebration at Malden where President Taft is to be a guest.

Several of the unsuccessful candidates, in some of the closely contested districts have taken out petitions for recounts. Louis F. R. Langelier of Quincy, who was a candidate against Roger Wolcott of Milton for the Republican nomination for state senator in the first Norfolk district and who was defeated on the face of the returns by 17 votes, is seeking a recount.

Senator Thomas M. Joyce of the fourth Suffolk senatorial district, who defeated Timothy F. Callahan for the Democratic nomination by 56 votes took out recount papers. Mr. Joyce heard that Mr. Callahan intended petitioning for a recount in one of the wards and as a matter of protection Joyce intends to petition for a recount of three wards—wards 9, 12 and 17—if Mr. Callahan files his petition.

### TECH MEN RETURN FROM MAINE CAMP

Students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, occupying a special sleeper and baggage car, arrived at the North station today from their summer camp at East Machias, Me. Professor Robbins remained behind to attend to the details of closing the camp.

### NEW ENGLAND TRAFFIC BUREAU OF SPRINGFIELD

ern New England Traffic Bureau of Springfield, testified that in investigating many complaints of shipping delays he had found just cause for complaints.

Since the middle of July he said he had been investigating the freight service of the Boston & Maine railroad and found the service on the routes running north from Springfield to be poor.

He said it took six to seven days for shipments of stock made by the Moore-Canby Company of Springfield to reach the consignee at Manchester.

### HEAVIER GOLD BULLION PLAN TO CUT LIVING COST

As a partial solution of the high cost of living problem, Professor Irving Fisher explained to the commerce congress his plan virtually, although not literally, to increase the weight of the gold dollar by increasing the weight of the bullion on which it is based. In other words the plan is to restore a "seigniorage" on gold. But it goes farther in that this seigniorage is not to be fixed once for all but continually to be adjusted so that the dollar shall always retain the same purchasing power. An official index number of prices like that now constructed by the bureau of labor will show from time to time what the seigniorage is to be. If the index number shows that the price level has risen 1 per cent the bullion dollar will automatically increase that amount.

This plan is similar to one recommended by Gov. Woodrow Wilson, Professor Fisher said.

### MENA SURRENDER ENDS NICARAGUAN REBELLION

WASHINGTON—The revolution in Nicaragua has ended. American Minister Weitzel at Managua telegraphed to the state department that he had received full confirmation of the surrender of the principal rebel leader, General Mena. Weitzel reported that he had received word from Rear Admiral Southerland at Granada that Mena had surrendered with 700 men. It is assumed here that the surrender was to President Diaz of Nicaragua.

What disposition will be made of General Mena could not be predicted today, but, as the request of the Nicaraguan government for American intervention gives Admiral Southerland broad

### MUTINY AT WUCHANG, CHINA, IS PUT DOWN

NEW YORK—A Peking message to the New York Herald says that the troops encamped outside Wu-chang, capital of Hu-peh province, mutinied and attacked the city. A strong force of General Li Yuen-hung's regiment immediately engaged the rebels and after several hours of fighting dispersed them.

The object of the present loan is ostensibly for the purpose of paying off and discharging the menacing revolutionary army, which is very large, according to the lists submitted by the generals. The Chinese town of Koochow has been declared in a state of siege by the Governor, after his dismissal.

It is believed that President Yuan prefers a comparatively small loan at the present time because his personal authority is not yet sufficient to control, while a government organization for handling the money does not exist.

The six powers connected with the recent financial negotiations with China contemplate informing the government at Peking of their intention to exercise their rights under the Boxer indemnity agreement. They also intend to prevent the alienation of any part of the surplus revenues from the salt tax, which are already hypothecated for the Boxer indemnity or for the service of the outstanding loans.

WASHINGTON—The state department denies that the attempt to place a \$300,000,000 loan with the government of China through the "six power" group has been abandoned and said there will be no change of policy on the part of the United States regarding the loan.

SITE FOR CITY STATION  
GALVESTON, Tex.—With the transfer of one lot for \$19,000 the litigation affecting the site of the new \$500,000 Union depot and Santa Fe general office buildings here was ended. Conferences among the Galveston terminal lines are busy to determine upon a working agreement before contracts will be asked for bids on the new eight-story structure.

ITALIAN AVIATOR FALLS  
NEW YORK—Lieutenant Ragazzoni, an Italian army aviator, who recently returned from Tripoli, fell and was killed at Campo Mirafiori, says a despatch to the New York Herald.

### MOVE FOR WORLD PEACE MADE AT CLOSING SESSION

Resolution Which Is Offered by President Canon-Legrande Arouses the Delegates to Great Enthusiasm and Its Passage Is Called Fitting Climax to Gathering

### LIVING COST INQUIRY IS FAVORED

Recommendations for the improvement and unification of international postal service, made by Alf. Georg of Geneva, Switzerland were referred to the permanent committee, with the recommendation that they be presented to the international Postal Union, which meets in Madrid, Spain, next May.

M. Georg read his paper shortly after the session was called to order by president Canon-Legrande.

Prior to the presentation of this paper, the president made a statement denying the statement of the Belgian delegation which appeared in some of the morning papers. He said he wished to state that the members of that delegation regretted very much the report printed to the effect that a delegate from Belgium had interrupted the exercises yesterday in protesting against the ruling of the president in regard to the question of the arbitration court. He said that there was no such member of the delegation and explained that Mr. Ledoux was not known in Brussels, that they had nothing to do with him nor his attitude and wished to be righted before the congress.

Edward A. Filene then read a letter from Edwin D. Mead deploring the use of his name by Mr. Ledoux.

Mr. Mead said that he was somewhat responsible in permitting to go before the world yesterday a statement which put him in a false light. He hoped the false impression would be corrected.

After Mr. Georg had read his exhaustive article on postal reform, President Canon-Legrande called for remarks by Asst. Postmaster General Britt of the United States postal department. Mr. Britt was not present, however, and the president asked for an impromptu discussion on the report, led by M. Georg. In asking for this discussion he recommended that the speeches be restricted to a limit of five minutes each.

The first speaker was Hugo Manes of Berlin. He said that the Germans were in agreement with the Swiss view of postal reforms, and expressed his unqualified approval of the report made by M. Georg. Mr. Manes said that the Germans had been studying the question of international postal reforms for many years; that they were legislating at the present time on recommendation 5 as expressed by M. Georg. This article relates to the values of samples of merchandise.

A remark was here made by the president that the speakers were going too much into detail. He said, "If we continue in this way we will be here until tomorrow morning and nothing will have been accomplished by that time." This remark from the chair caused loud laughter throughout the hall.

Mr. Manes, continuing, said that the Germans were taking action on international postage laws and changes in the Reichstag at the present time. He wanted the action taken by the congress today to correspond as far as possible with the advance made in Germany.

Bernard J. Shoninger of Paris said the American chamber of commerce in Paris was in a position to speak authoritatively on the postal question as it was viewed by European nations. He said

(Continued on page nine, column one)

ANTI-AEROPLANE GUN TRIED  
NEW YORK—A new 75-millimeter (nearly 3 inches) gun, designed for the destruction of aeroplanes, has proved most satisfactory, says a French despatch to the New York Herald. An aeroplane, towed by a destroyer, was ridden with shells when at a height of more than 1500 meters (about 5000 feet, or nearly a mile).

Another resolution was passed by the congress for a uniform and simple system of consular invoices.

### DECLINE TO FLY; PAY TOO SMALL

WASHINGTON—Seven army officers have declined aviation duty because the pay is not large enough. Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, head of the army aviation school at College Park, Md., notified 10 applicants that if they still wished it, they could be appointed to the corps. All who have replied have stated that the pay of an army aviator is not sufficient. Almost 300 army officers have filed applications to become members of the aviation school. There are about 100 officers now eligible.

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To Foreign Countries.....2c

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## PROGRAM OF NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS SESSIONS ANNOUNCED

**SALT LAKE CITY**—Thirteen states of the union will be represented by men of national fame as speakers at the twentieth national irrigation congress which meets here Sept. 30 to Oct. 3, in addition to a dozen or more United States government officials and representatives of foreign governments. This array of talent goes to make up a program that is expected to



SENATOR FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS  
President National Irrigation Congress

excel in interest that of any previous session of the congress. In addition to the business program for the 1912 session, the Utah board of control, under direction of Chairman George A. Snow, has arranged an elaborate program of entertainment.

Details of the program have been practically completed; the following order, however, being subject to slight change: Preceding the opening of the congress on the morning of Sept. 30, the Queen of Irrigation and her attendants will be escorted into the city by the Governor and his staff, city officials, military organizations and business men in line of march ending at the Salt Lake Tabernacle. The congress will formally be opened by the Queen and there will follow a musical program with the ode to Irrigation as the principal feature.

### Speakers Announced

Addresses of welcome by Gov. William Spry and Mayor Samuel C. Park, with response by Senator Francis G. Newlands, president of the congress, and the report of the executive committee are to be made at the opening meeting.

The second session, on the afternoon of September 30, is to be the occasion for addresses by Senator Reed Smoot of Utah who will talk on "Liberalizing

Our Land Laws"; former Governor A. L. Thomas of Utah, who issued the call for the first congress twenty-one years ago; Governor Joseph N. Carey of Wyoming; former Governor George C. Pardee of California; George E. Bartow of Texas; Dr. Seymour B. Young of Utah, and K. N. Hays of Utah.

On the evening of the opening day is to take place the most elaborate entertainment feature of the congress, a parade and electrical pageant. This pageant it is said will be the most spectacular ever presented in the intermountain west. Following it a reception will be given at the Salt Lake Commercial club.

The principal addresses of the third meeting are announced as follows: "Increasing the Duty of Water," Prof. B. A. Echeverry, California; "Problems of the Actual Irrigator," J. T. Hinkle, Oregon; "Irrigation Funds and a Better Currency System," J. B. Case, Kansas; "Irrigation Securities and the Practical Working of an Irrigation Project," George A. Snow, Utah; "The Rational Use of Water in Irrigation," Dr. J. A. Widtsoe, Utah; "Change of Climate," Willis L. Moore, chief, United States Weather Bureau; Address, Horace G. Clark, Colorado.

For the fourth meeting, Tuesday afternoon, the program is expected to include these addresses: "Desirability of Uniform Irrigation Laws," Prof. O. L. Waller, Washington; "Opening of the Panama Canal and the Probable Effect on the Irrigated States," Col. D. C. Collier, California; "The Recall of the Water Hog," Judge George Hutton, California; "Beneficial Use as the Basis for Greater Uniformity of State Laws Governing Use of Water," C. S. Kinney, Utah; "The Irrigation District," Prof. Frank Adams, United States Department of Agriculture; "Irrigation in the Southwest," Senator A. B. Fall, New Mexico. Franklin E. Brooks of Colorado also is scheduled for an address at this meeting.

The fifth meeting will have for its special feature an illustrated address



MAJ. R. W. YOUNG  
Chairman board of governors of Salt Lake City

by Dr. F. H. Newell, director of the United States reclamation service.

An address by Prof. Henry S. Graves, United States forester, is to lead the program for the sixth meeting on the morning of Oct. 2. Other addresses are to be "The Imperial Valley," W. H. Holabird, California; address by Charles Moore, president, Panama-Pacific international exposition; "Drainage of Water Logged and Alkaline Land," C. F. Brown, Utah; "National Economy and High Cost of Living as Affected by Sugar Beet Culture," Truman G. Palmer, Washington, D. C.; "Irrigation Drainage and Waste Water," N. N. Gilbert, Washington; and "Measurement and Use of Water," Prof. Richard R. Lyman, Utah.

### Men From Abroad

The seventh meeting will be taken up with addresses by representatives of foreign governments and addresses by governors. "Give Us a Modern Homestead Policy," is the title of an address to be delivered by William Smythe of California at the eighth meeting, this to be followed by an address by Elwood Mead, chairman of the state rivers and water supply commission of Melbourne, Australia.

Addresses for the tenth meeting are to include: "Duty of Water in Idaho," Don H. Bark, United States irrigation expert; "Duty of Water in Orchards," Stove Jayne, Washington; "Marketing of Irriga-

gated Products," David Brown, Washington; "Stock Raising and Dairying in the Irrigated Region," Prof. Lewis A. Merrill, Utah; "Cooperative Production and Marketing of Farm Products," Prof. C. N. Evans, Texas; "Good Roads," Prof. W. E. Garrison, New Mexico; "Pumping for Irrigation," by H. S. Lea, South Dakota; H. B. Walker, Kansas and Alex McPherson, New Mexico.

The last meeting will be given to reports of the committees on resolutions and organization, the election of officers and selection of the next meeting place. Thursday, Oct. 3, a ball and reception will be given by the Utah board of control in honor of the officers and delegates to the congress.

### \$135,000 RAISED BY IRISH LEAGUE

**PHILADELPHIA**—At the closing session of the sixth biennial convention of the United Irish League of America Wednesday, the delegates pledged upwards of \$135,000 toward the home rule cause in Ireland, the amount to be ready within two years.

Officers were elected as follows: National president, Michael J. Ryan, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Charles J. Dougherty, minister of justice, Canada; Maurice T. Maloney, attorney general, Ottawa, John Fitzpatrick, mayor of New Orleans, and Hugh Caffrey of this city; treasurer, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Boston; secretary, John O'Callaghan.

### STORAGE BATTERY CAR TEST MADE

**NEW YORK**—Three cars equipped with the new Edison storage batteries made a trial run Wednesday from the Pennsylvania station to Long beach and back at an average speed of more than 25 miles an hour. These cars are the first of the "self-contained" variety to be equipped with multiple unit control. Each wheel in the trucks runs free, the axles being stationary and equipped with roller bearings. There are two motors in each truck, operating on opposite sides.

### GENERAL WOOD ON TOUR

**CHICAGO**—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood arrived in Chicago, accompanied by Capt. Frank R. McCoy of the general staff, Wednesday, and inspected Fort Sheridan. On leaving the city he said he would go to Rock Island, Ill., and then to Omaha, and visit all the army posts in the North and Northwest.

### COL. ROOSEVELT CRITICIZED

**OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok.**—J. Adam Bede and John M. Harlan spoke here Wednesday to an audience of several thousand. Colonel Roosevelt's abandonment of the Republican party after being defeated for the nomination for President was the topic of both speakers.

### SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM OPENS

**NEW YORK**—The opening of the school of journalism at Columbia University Wednesday found an enrollment which, according to Dr. Talcott Williams, its director, exceeded all expectations.

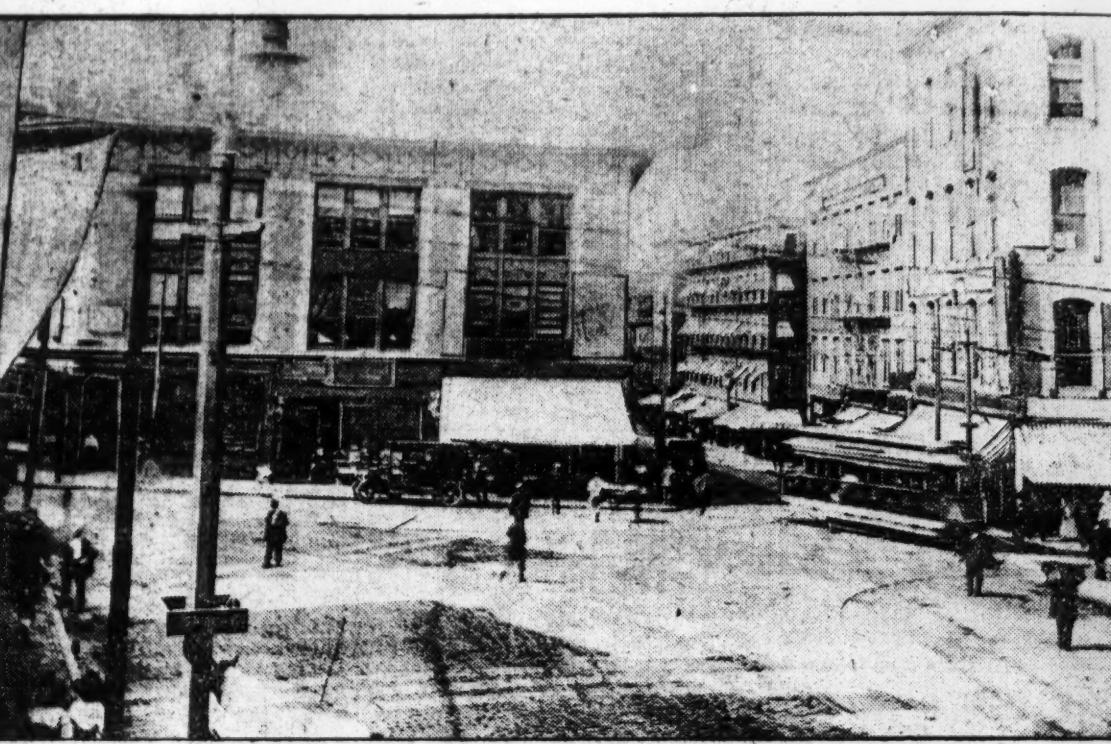
### PERUVIAN DIGNITARY ATTACKED

**LIMA, Peru**—Former President Augusto Leguia was attacked by a crowd late Wednesday night. The assailants obliged the former President to take refuge in the University Club.



WILLIAM SPRY  
Governor of Utah

## PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Open space at Cambridge, Green, Chardon, Court and Bulfinch streets has been known as Bowdoin square since 1788

The open space at Cambridge, Green, Chardon, Court and Bulfinch streets has been known as Bowdoin square since 1788. As the site of the historic Revere house, it was a well-known part of the city for half a century to travelers from all over this country and abroad. When

the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII., visited Boston he stopped at the Revere house, and a ball was given in his honor at the Boston theater.

Bulfinch street was laid out just before 1800. Here, just around the corner from Bowdoin square, William Warren

lived during the 35 years he acted at the Boston Museum, Chardon street, 1825, was called Chardon's lane in colonial times.

Green street, 1782, was called Green's lane in 1708 when it extended from Well's corner (Bowdoin square) to the water.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

**EDITORIAL** comments, presented today deal with the opening of the Panama canal.

**CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD**—It has been officially announced by the navy department that the Panama canal will be opened to traffic in the autumn of 1913. This indicates that previous unofficial estimates of the date of completion have not been far wrong and that the report of the isthmian canal commission, made public last October, was but slightly oversanguine in fixing the date of opening as June 1, 1913. In 1905 the international board of engineers reported that the canal probably could be opened Jan. 1, 1913. The San Francisco exposition to celebrate the opening will begin on that date. That the work of building the canal has progressed so well as to win the admiration of the world for those in charge of it is well known. The United States may well be proud of the men who have brought this gigantic task so near completion.

**BUFFALO COMMERCIAL**—It is to the everlasting credit of the United States that it has been able to separate the contingents of North and South America by a waterway that cuts through the backbone of a mountainous chain, and thus brings the markets of the Pacific coast 6000 miles nearer the trade centers of the east than before. Our government has accomplished without scandal in eight years what the French government was unable fairly to begin, and which, after the expenditure of enormous sums of money, it was compelled to abandon. It has driven home to every nation of the civilized world the fact that in constructive energy, there is no country in the world that can excel the United States, and that in engineering ability we have no rivals. The Panama canal will stand for all time as the greatest monument to the activity, the skill and the capacity of the American people in constructive work, the world has ever seen.

**TOLEDO BLADE**—If the steam shovels at Panama take out as much earth as was removed in the year 1908, their work will have been finished by this time next year. Only 5 per cent of the entire work on the Gatun dam is uncompleted. More than 90 per cent of the concrete for other parts of the canal has been laid. We think that the country may count upon reading the accounts of the christening of the waterway in the evening newspapers of Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1914.

**JERSEY JOURNAL**—Colonel Goethals and his men have done some great work on the isthmus. If the government again attempts an enterprise of similar mag-

nitude it is safe to say that the task will be entrusted to army engineers. They have proved themselves far superior to private contractors who are not bound by army discipline or spurred on by army spirit.

**CHICAGO JOURNAL**—The Panama canal will be opened in the fall of 1913. If the coal fields of Alaska could be in active operation by that time, the value and attractiveness of the Panama canal would be much increased. Coal is the life of sea-borne commerce. Vessels must go by routes which will enable them to renew their coal supply at reasonable prices. If the Alaskan coal fields were opened, good steam coal could be mined within 30 miles of deep water, loaded into special freighters, and sent to Panama at prices which would defy competition.

### \$13,000 FOR ARMORY ANNEX

**MINNEAPOLIS**—The Civic and Commerce Association and Col. Erle D. Luce have secured a state appropriation of \$13,000 for a new addition to the national guard armory in Minneapolis. The new addition is to be built on the east side of the armory. Recently an addition was made to the west side. The addition will be three stories with dimensions on Kenwood boulevard of 30 feet and a depth of 200 feet.

### WOMAN MAY BE DENIED PAY FOR HER SERVICES OF 30 YEARS

**WASHINGTON**—Mrs. Kate Coombs, who for 30 years has mended sheets used to cover machines in the bureau of engraving and printing when they are not in operation, will have to appeal to other agencies than the disbursing officer to collect payment for her services, it is said.

Mrs. Coombs makes \$10 a month in the government service, but because she has other sources of income she has been able to save her salary for the entire 300 months. The bureau pays for the mending of its sheets with vouchers. These vouchers must be presented to the disbursing officers for collection. Mrs. Coombs has stowed all her vouchers away in a trunk and has never made an effort to cash any.

A statute provides that if government pay vouchers are not cashed within two years after they are issued they become null and void. She will submit them to the auditor of the treasury department.

## WISCONSIN STUDENTS START SESSION WITH 4500 IN ATTENDANCE

**MADISON, Wis.**—The sixty-second academic year of the University of Wisconsin opens today with an enrollment of over 4500 students, which will be increased to nearly 6000 before the end of the year. Fifty-seven buildings, 590 faculty members, monthly payrolls of over \$165,000, fees and tuitions totaling \$150,000, seven colleges—these tell the story of Wisconsin.

Three buildings not used a year ago are thrown open, the \$250,000 biology building, a five-story structure; the one-story athletic annex and the three-story horticulture building, which cost \$60,000. For the first time in its history the university has two college dormitories. The Daily Cardinal, which has run for 22 years, publishes at noon instead of in the afternoon. The Wisconsin News is an afternoon paper owned and controlled by students.

### POWER PLANT FOR COLLEGE

**GREENVILLE, Tex.**—Arrangements are being made to install an electric light plant at Wesley College for the exclusive use of the college. The rooms of the administration building, girls' and boys' dormitories will be brilliantly lighted by electricity from the institution's own power plant.

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**FRANKLIN MILLS**  
Entire Wheat Flour



This is the original and genuine.

It is put up in sealed cartons, sacks, barrels and half barrels.

You should buy in original packages as packed at our mill. Then you are sure of getting

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Our Cook Book Mailed FREE  
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State Street  
BOSTON

Originators of WHEATLET Breakfast Food

## NEWS BRIEFS

**NEW COURT HOUSE TO BE BUILT**  
**MIAMI, Tex.**—The old Roberts county court house has been sold and will be moved at once to make room for a modern fireproof structure that will be located on the same site. The new structure will be built of brick, concrete and stone at a cost of about \$70,000.

**\$25,000 FOR SCHOOL BUILDING**  
**ABILENE, Tex.**—At the opening of the 1912 term of Simmons College recently, a collection was taken up and \$25,000 was pledged toward the erection of a new administration building, which is to cost \$40,000.

**DOCK TO BE READY JAN. 1**  
**BREMERTON, Wash.**—The new dry-dock, 837 feet long and 110 feet wide, will be ready by Jan. 1, according to the report submitted to the navy department. Work will commence soon on a new pier at the west side of the dock, for which an appropriation of \$175,000 has been made by the last Congress.

**SENATOR BUYS GRAIN ELEVATOR**  
**WICHITA, Kan.**—Senator James H. Stewart has purchased the Newling elevator, located at Seventeenth and Santa Fe streets, and the office and furniture fixtures of the company in the Sedgwick block. The price paid by Senator Stewart was \$17,000 for the elevator, machinery, site and building, and \$100 for the office furniture and fixtures.

**NEW POST FOR EDUCATOR**  
**TUCSON, Ariz.**—Professor Hubbard, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, will come to the University of Arizona this fall to act as assistant to Professor Chandler in the department of economics. Professor Hubbard comes with an excellent reputation in his line and has studied widely on the different phases.

**\$100,000 TO IMPROVE PLANT**  
**WICHITA FALLS, Tex.**—Over \$100,000 is to be expended here within the next few months by the Strickland interests on improvements for the water and light companies recently acquired by them, and the new concern is planning to make extensive betterments in the local service.

**MORE ROAD BONDS OFFERED**  
**FLINT, Mich.**—At a special meeting of the supervisors it was decided to offer for sale an additional \$100,000 of good roads bonds. At present there is \$46,000 in the good roads fund, but the special session was held in order that the fund may not be depleted, and the work of the road commissioners held up.

### Wedding Gifts at

**Stowell's**  
Martha Washington  
PATTERN  
TABLE SILVER

The newest pattern in our stock, Martha Washington Table Silver cannot be obtained elsewhere, as it is one of our Exclusive Designs. The beveled edge and Colonial Emblem give just enough departure from severe plainness to make this pattern extremely desirable.

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Teaspoons \$11.00  
Dessert Spoons 19.50  
Table Spoons 26.00  
Dessert Forks 19.50  
Table Forks 26.00  
Dessert Knives 21.50  
Medium Knives 24.00  
Heavier Weights if Desired. Write for Illustrated Booklet.

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Jewellers for 90 Years

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24 TREMONT ST.  
Offers SPECIAL SPRAYS at \$3.00 and upwards.  
Also boxes of CHOICE FLOWERS for every purpose at \$1.00 and upwards.  
Tel. Main 4410 if more convenient.

**PICTURE PUZZLES** —W. B. Clarke  
26 & 28 Tremont



WORLD'S SERIES OPENS IN  
NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 8

What tickets are left after this priority list is taken care of may be bought for from one to three games in advance, but positively no mail orders will be considered, according to Secretary Heydler.

**ATHLETICS SHOW PROFIT**

ANDOVER, Mass.—The Phillips Exeter Academy Athletic Association has just announced its financial statement for last year. The total receipts were \$11,799.10 and the expenditures amounted to \$11,067.67, leaving a balance of \$131.43. On the amount expended \$4300 was for improvements on Brothers field. The football team was the only one that was

**POSTPONE RELIABILITY TOUR**  
CHICAGO — The national reliability tour, heretofore known as the Glidden tour, to be run this year from Detroit to New Orleans, has been postponed from Oct. 7 to Oct. 14, because of the slowness of prospective entrants to nominate cars for the run. This was announced Wednesday by the American Automobile Association.

Most prominent among the three quarters will be W. J. Mills and R. Luyt, who have represented South Africa, whilst K. Morkel, J. Stegmen, O. van der Hoff, E. McHardy, M. Wrentmore and W. Krige form a strong combination from which to make a final selection. Gerald Morkel and J. J. Meintjes are the two selected backs and forwards will include besides those mentioned several well known players, such as S. N. Cronje, W. H. Morkel, J. D. Luyt, J. S. Braine, J. A. Francis, G. Thompson, etc.

**UTICA AWARDED PENNANT**  
SYRACUSE—The pennant for 1912 was formally awarded to Utica at a meeting of the directors of the New York State Baseball League, held here Wednesday night. Wilkes-Barre presented a claim for the pennant, alleging that Utica played two more games than its schedule permitted.

R. V. Lewis '13 of Irvington, N. Y., will again run the team from quarterback. Lewis is a remarkably versatile athlete, and will probably be the strongest man in the backfield. All the rest of the backfield positions have been deprived of their first-string men, and it will be Coach Daly's most difficult task to create a powerful attack. A. P. R. Nagle '12, R. O. Ainslie '14 and F. E. Linder '12 will be sorely missed from behind the line. W. B. Turner '14 of Dorchester is a strong candidate for fullback; P. M. Payson '15 of Portland, Me., and R. W. Chamberlain '14 of New Britain, Conn., have been tried out at halfback.

—000—

No one has had any more experience in handling world's series tickets than Robert McRoy, treasurer of the Boston Americans, and the commission did a wise thing when it left the disposition of the Boston tickets in his hands.

## HARVARD 1916 CANDIDATES OUT FOR BALL TEAM

**STUDENTS AT RECEPTION**  
Students from departments of Boston University, the New England Conservatory of Music and Simmons College attended a reception tendered the Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Lyman Mills of the First Methodist church, Temple street, last evening, by the parishioners.

New York Herald says that revolutionary syndicalists and more moderate socialists engaged in conflict in the Salle Wagram, where a public meeting had been called by Gustave Herve, the anti-military agitator, on the occasion of the leaving of conscripts to join the army. Many shots were fired and chairs were used as weapons.



# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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**STRIPPED** of its externals, of diplomatic complications, war-like designs, industrial schemes, the advance of the Peruvians from the southeast and of the Colombians from the northwest into the valleys of the upper Putumayo and Caqueta rivers, into which is likewise penetrating the joint British and American commission of investigation, signifies one of the most arduous undertakings of the white man's pioneerdom. To follow up its progress is one of the most fascinating things about contemporary South America, and, although the reports reaching the outside world from the Amazonian jungle are few, they give a fairly complete record of developments, as the readers of the Monitor may have gathered from the numerous items that have appeared on this page from various sources.

What gives the situation on the upper Amazon and its affluents its transcendent importance is its relation to the Panama canal and the colossal effect it is already having of turning the face of inner South America—forcing it around, as it were—from looking east toward the Atlantic, down the mighty waters of the Amazon, to looking west across the Andes to the Pacific. No one that has followed the gigantic program of railroad construction in Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia can have any doubt as to the significance of this traffic revolution. Whatever changes in the currents of the world's commerce the Panama canal may bring, there can be no doubt that the Latin Americans have gauged their prospects aright in preparing for a new era to dawn on the west coast and a vast section of the center and south of their continent, an era by which the ancient regions of the viceroys shall once more—and finally—come into their own.

## PUTUMAYO TERRITORY ORGANIZATION GOING ON SATISFACTORILY

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia—According to reports received from Mocoa, the organization of the Putumayo territory by the commissioner, General Joaquin Escandon, is proceeding quickly and satisfactorily. Beginning with the formation of the municipality of San Francisco, composed of the settlements of San Francisco, Sibundo, Santiago and San Andres, the organization was promptly extended to form the municipalities of Puerto Asis and Aguazero. According to the plans outlined these are to comprise all the rubber gathering posts and villages, including Yubineti, which recently was reported as the most advanced outpost of the Peruvians on the upper Putumayo, and also the entire territory worked by the scene of the abuses now being investigated by a joint British and American commission. Among the numerous rivers, affluents of the Putumayo and Napo, which figure in the colonization scheme, there are the Ingarapirana and the Carapirana that recur in the several reports on Putumayo conditions, with the rubber posts strung along them. Nothing definite can be learned as to the movements of troops in the department of Narino under the command of Gen. Lucio Velasco, who has repeatedly been reported as concentrating troops at Pasto, the military base for the upper Putumayo and Caqueta territory and whose movements are known to be closely watched by the Peruvian military authorities in Lima and in Iquitos, the Peruvian base on the upper Amazon.

**C. G. YOUNG** Latin-American Concessions for public utilities Financed Bankers Trust Building NEW YORK

## ARGENTINA READY TO START MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—It is announced that the decree providing for the foundation of a military aviation school on French lines is ready at the war office, the material so far consisting of four aeroplanes and one balloon. As the finance minister decided not to provide for aviation funds in his appropriations, it is regarded as certain that the cost will have to be defrayed from public subscription. In a recent session of the central executive committee for military aviation the point was raised that the funds gathered some time ago by popular subscription for a new warship should be used instead for the acquisition of aeroplanes.

In an interview recently given to the press by a high officer of the engineer corps it was pointed out that the plan of the military authorities is to draw entirely on the officers and men now serving in the army in the various arms. Instead of admitting new elements for the special purpose of aviation, and that it is on this ground that the minister of war is compelled to reject an ever-increasing number of applications from aviators who want to be incorporated in the army. There is no dearth of material among the officers, as is shown by the fact that all of the officers of the engineer corps and a great number of others have joined the aero club.

### RIVER WORKS INAUGURATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—In the presence of the President of the republic and a number of ministers and high officials, the ceremony of inauguration of the Rimac river canalization works took place recently.

### NEW TELEGRAPH LINE

(Special to the Monitor)

HUANCAVELICA, Peru—A new telegraph line has just been inaugurated in Castrovirreyna. It is expected that the mining industry of this province will greatly benefit from it.

## VENEZUELA MOVING TO DEVELOP HER RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

Her Export Figures Encouraging and She Is Preparing to Take Advantage of Her Situation on Canal Route

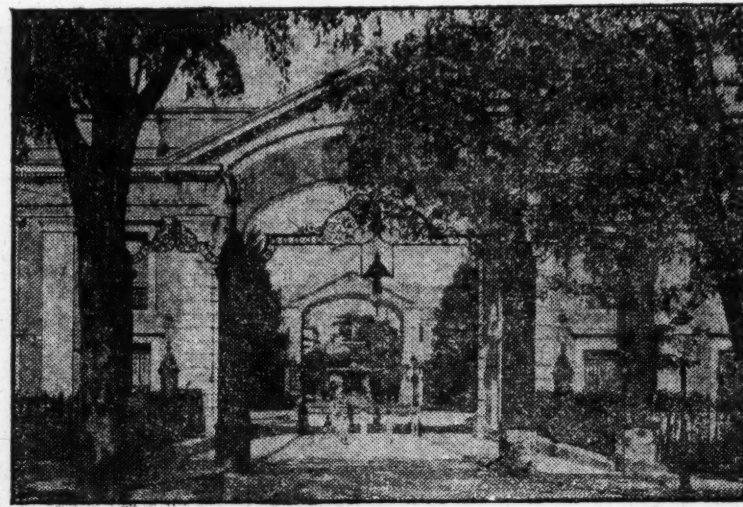
### CARACAS FEATURES

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela—From a number of signs, the latest of which was the notable reception given the new Venezuelan minister in Lima, Peru, Don Alberto Smith, and the exchange of unusually cordial messages between the two Presidents, it is believed that his republic is prepared to take a more active part in South American politics than it has for some time past, especially in connection with the opening of the Panama canal. To take advantage of its situation on the canal route, Venezuela is making every effort to develop its vast resources and encourage its nascent industries. People returning here after a prolonged absence speak very well of the progress made by the country during the last years of peace, notably in the direction of native industries, including textiles, glassware, furniture, shoes, printing plants and many municipal improvements in various parts of the republic. Considering her enormous agricultural and pastoral resources, relatively little has been done, but in spite of this the export figures are encouraging. The mining industry likewise is receiving every encouragement from the Gomez administration.

In vivid contrast with modern activity, is the character of Venezuelan towns and especially of the capital, as reflecting the Spanish colonial traditions, the impress of which appears to most travelers stronger than almost anywhere else in Spanish America. The aspect of Caracas is eminently what the Creoles call "viejo espanol," that is old Spanish, medieval, Moorish. Venezuelan society strikes the Latin American visitor as somewhat melancholy, of a refined sadness, that is not at all characteristic of the race and is not found elsewhere, and the European and American traveler gets the impression that the Venezuelans probably due to their proximity to Europe, feel the attraction of old world association most of all Latin Americans. Caracas is hardly given to the gaieties characteristic of other Creole centers, its main features being the theater and the daily paseo at El Paraiso, a most attractive park connected with the capital by avenues notable for their luxuriant foliage and flowers. From the bridge which marks the end of the paseo there is a wonderful view of Caracas, which brings out the oriental in its character with a rare and striking beauty.

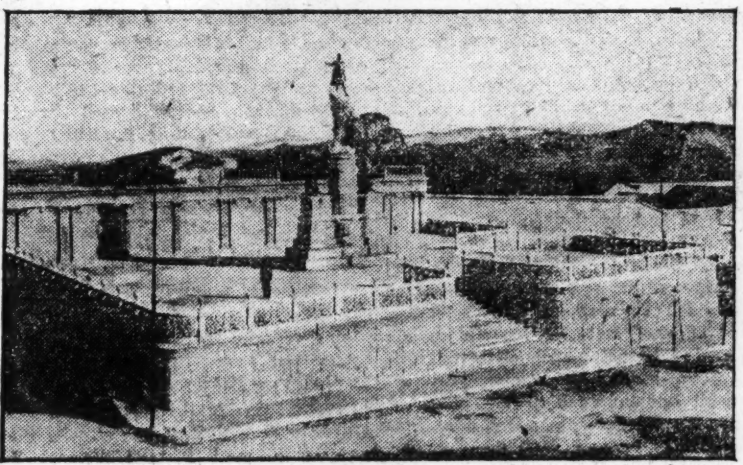
Aside from a mediocre statue of General Paez, the patriot and dictator who wound up his stormy career in New York city, there is in the park a rather unusual monument by a Venezuelan sculptor of a woman rising out of a palm tree and representing the luxuriant riches of Indian America. There is also the Hippodrome, where military exercises can be watched every morning under the direction of a Celt from Chile, Colonel MacGill, who does here what Chilean officers do in many Latin American countries, impart the Prussian discipline of which they have become the most brilliant adepts, at least in the new world. Every afternoon these avenues fill with carriages, coaches and automobiles in growing numbers, the presidential carriage being conspicuous by the number of aides surrounding it.



Capitol in Caracas, whose Moorish architecture differentiates it from most other Latin-American capitols.



National Pantheon, mausoleum of Simon Bolivar, "who freed four nations and founded a fifth," and of Gen. Sucre



Monument of Christopher Columbus in Caracas, one of the notable features of the Venezuelan capital

mobiles in growing numbers, the presidential carriage being conspicuous by the number of aides surrounding it. There are some excellent clubs, and fairly good theatrical performances for society and a moving picture show and military bands for the people. All classes, of course, mingle in the Plaza Bolivar, the center of the city, with its statue of the liberator. If the bustle of some of the great Latin American centers is absent, and the shops are more modest than elsewhere, there is

an air of repose and refinement that has an old-world charm of its own. One also feels that Caracas is historic ground and during the centennial celebrations this feature of Caracas received its full credit. There are indeed very few places with greater historical associations than the national Pantheon of Caracas, the mausoleum of those two sons of Venezuela, Simon Bolivar, the liberator, and General Sucre, whose victory at Ayacucho put an end to Spanish power in South America.

way has submitted a proposal to the ministry of public works for the prolongation of the line to Cordoba.

### TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia—The Chamber of Deputies has authorized the appropriation of \$20,000 for sanitation works in the Pacific port of Buenaventura.

It is reported from the Caqueta river that the construction of the road to connect the border town and military post of Pasto with Mocoa is proceeding favorably and that the projected extension to Puerto Asis is to be begun shortly under the newly appointed director, Dr. Tulio Thomas. The appropriation for these roads is \$10,000 gold. A contract has been signed between the administration of posts and telegraphs and Manuel I. Gutierrez for the construction of a telegraph line from the town hall of San Luis to Miraflores, both in the department of Tolima.

PORT DESEADO, Territory of Santa Cruz, A. R.—The engineer commissioned with the preliminary studies of the construction of port works reports very favorably on conditions for a rapid and economic construction, the building material found on the spot being excellent and the harbor conditions adapted for sheltering both merchantmen and warships. It is expected that the construction work will begin within ten months, when this will be made a regular port of call as announced by a number of steamship companies. In November the Patagonia Importing & Exporting Company will start a two-steamer service between here and Punta Arenas.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The management of the Buenos Aires Central rail-

MONTEVIDEO DIA SPEAKS IN BEHALF OF PRESIDENT BATLE

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—In an article that is causing all manner of comment, El Dia, speaking in behalf of President Batle y Ordonez, emphasizes the attitude of the latter in regard to reelection or the prorogation of the presidential term. It is pointed out that although the President never had considered such a course, he was not willing to make a formal statement in contradiction of the many rumors current until the Chamber of Deputies had passed the constitutional reform bill. It is added that the executive upon the expiration of his term will not even accept a post under the future administration.

The Senate committee on legislature has submitted a report urging the immediate passage of the constitutional reform bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

## SERIES OF MILLS TO HELP IN DEVELOPING A BRAZILIAN STATE

Steam Navigation Enterprise for the Coastal Service of Espirito Santo Has Also Been Inaugurated

### BANK INSTITUTED

(Special to the Monitor)

VICTORIA, Espirito Santo, Brazil—Last month there were inaugurated three enterprises that are considered of exceptional importance to the economic development of this state: the electric plant on the Fructeiras river, the Lloyd Espirito-Santense, a steam navigation company for the coastal service of this state, and the electric saw-mill at Itapemirim. The last named is the first of seven mills the construction of which was undertaken under government auspices and which today belong to the Companhia Industrial do Espirito-Santo. Of the other six, in course of erection and expected to be in operation within less than four months, the most important is a sugar mill, probably the best equipped in all South America, capable of producing during the six months of the season 120,000 sacks of high grade sugar at a maximum cost of 125 reis, less than 7c per kilo, for which there are now waiting some 2500 acres of sugar cane. There are also a paper mill, a cement factory, a cotton mill, a yard for building materials, an oil factory, all of which are recognized to be most urgently needed, as well as especially adapted to the nature of the country, and all calculated to supply each other with material.

The motive power for these mills and factories will be furnished by the electric plant on the Fructeiras river, the falls of which are among the finest in the state and are located some 12 miles from Itapemirim. The plant recently inaugurated was the first of three sections.

Supplementing these enterprises the electric saw mill is expected by exploiting the timber resources of the state to add vastly to its economic expansion, while the coastal navigation inaugurated by the steamers of the Lloyd Espirito-Santense will provide for the transportation facilities the lack of which has been responsible for the retarded development of the state. These steamers, which are of shallow draught, specially adapted for the coastwise trade, will touch at every port of the state three times per month.

In connection with these new industrial and agricultural enterprises a banking institute was recently established at Itapemirim that will furnish funds for industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Planned in detail by Dr. Jeronymo Monteiro and put in execution early in 1911, the whole was turned over to the Companhia Industrial organized later in the year, with the approaching expiration of the presidential term of the state of Espirito Santo, as Dr. Monteiro did not wish to leave the responsibility of the completion of the work to his successor.

## SCHAERER GIVES CABINET MAKEUP

(Special to the Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay—According to a government announcement recently made, President Schaerer's cabinet will be composed as follows: Minister of the interior, Dr. Jose P. Montero; finance, Dr. Jeronimo Zubizarreta; war and navy, Dr. Manuel Gondra; public instruction, Dr. Felix Paiva; foreign affairs, Dr. Eusebio Ayala. Pending Dr. Ayala's return from Europe, his portfolio will be held by the minister of the interior.

### WATER WORKS AUTHORIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

MENDOZA, A. R.—The government is authorized to incur the expenditure necessary for supplying drinking water from the Blanco river and for making the necessary estimates for a series of municipal sanitation works. The Lujan branch line of the Pacific railroad has been opened to traffic.

### TRAVEL

## Cunard Line

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool  
FRANCONIA, Oct. 1, Noon  
LACONIA, Oct. 15  
New York—Fishguard—Liverpool  
MAURETANIA, Oct. 3  
CABANIA, Oct. 5  
Calls at Queenstown.  
FLY TO  
126 STATE ST. Tel. F. H. 4000

## WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL  
Cymric, Sept. 28, 11 A. M.; Nov. 2, 11 A. M.  
Arabic, Oct. 22, 7:30 A. M.; Nov. 10, Dec. 17  
One class cabin (11) steamer \$52.50 up.  
Boston-Azores-Mediterranean  
Canopic, Sept. 28, 11 A. M.; Cretic, Oct. 19  
LEYLAND LINE  
Boston-Liverpool  
One class cabin (11) service, \$50 upward.  
Bohemian, Sept. 28, 11 A. M.; Nov. 2, 11 A. M.  
Winifreda, Oct. 5, 5 P. M.; Nov. 9, 5 P. M.  
OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

## PRO-INDIAN OFFICIAL CALLS UNITED STATES PEOPLE TO ACCOUNT

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—In an appeal to the executive, Don Pedro S. Zulén, secretary-general of the Pro-Indian Association, charging extreme negligence in the management of the American Cerro de Pasco mines and smelters in reference to the protection of the native labor, there occurs a passage that is eliciting varied comment. After saying emphatically that all those abuses enumerated with a considerable wealth of detail, cannot go on any longer with impunity, Senor Zulén closes thus: "The United States think that they have the right to interfere with similar conditions prevailing in the Putumayo region where they have just sent a commissioner; let your excellency express the opinion that the duty of that republic does not lie in those remote forests of our oriental region, but right here in Cerro de Pasco, where its citizens do not act the part of heralds of civilization."

## ARGENTINA AND ITALY IN ACCORD

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Putting an end to an anomalous and at times critical situation, the conclusion of the new sanitary convention between the Argentine Republic and Italy is all the more welcomed as it was followed by an Italian government decree removing the prohibition of emigration to this country. Reports from Italy tell of equal satisfaction being expressed in government, shipping and commercial circles of that country.

### TRAVEL

## Eastern Steamship Corporation

### SHORT SEA TRIPS

BOSTON TO  
Rockland, Camden, 5:00 P. M. from India  
den, Belfast, Cas- Wharf—Weekdays  
line, Bangor, Har- S. S. Belfast and Cam-  
Harbor, Penob- den.  
scot Bay and River and Mt. Desert.  
Portland (Night Line) 7:00 P. M. from Central Wharf—Weekdays  
—S. S. Bay State and Hancum B. Fuller.  
Portland, East- 9:00 A. M. from Cen-  
port, Lubec, St. John and the 9:00 A. M. from Cen-  
Provinces (Inter- Wednesday and Friday  
national Coast- S. S. Gov. Dingley  
wise service). and Gov. Cobb.  
St. John and the 10:00 A. M. from Cen-  
Provinces (Inter- national Wharf—Monday  
national Direct and Thursday—S. S.  
service). Calvin Austin.  
Bath, Gardiner, 6:00 P. M. from Fos-  
Augusta, Booth's Harbor and Friday  
Pemaquid. —S. S. City of Bangor.  
Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf offices; also Tourist offices on Washington Street.

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Fast Mail Sailings Thursdays  
Sailings on SATURDAYS for  
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and  
West India  
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## WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

## THE CANDIDATES TODAY

**REPUBLICAN**—President Taft returns to Beverly after his Pennsylvania trip.  
**DEMOCRATIC**—Governor Wilson speaks at Springfield, Barre and Fall River in tour of Massachusetts.  
**PROGRESSIVE**—Colonel Roosevelt at Memphis, Tenn., addresses the Interstate Levee Association and departs for New Orleans.  
**SOCIALIST**—Eugene V. Debs is at Indianapolis, Ind.  
**PROHIBITIONIST**—Eugene W. Chaffin speaks in several Michigan cities, reaching Jackson, Mich., tonight.

## GOV. FOSS WELCOMES WOODROW WILSON ON ARRIVAL IN BAY STATE

Democratic Candidate for President Greeted by Great Crowd at Railroad Station in Springfield

## SPEAKS IN THEATER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Governor Wilson arrived in Springfield shortly after noon today to begin his New England campaign for the presidency. Thousands of people greeted the Democratic candidate at the station and gave him a noisy welcome as he stepped from the train.  
 Governor Foss of Massachusetts, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Mayor Lathrop of Springfield and other Democratic leaders greeted Governor Wilson at the station. After hand-shaking all around, the receiving party led the candidate to an automobile, which headed a procession to Court Square theater, where the Governor delivered his address.  
 Mayor Lathrop presided over the gathering, which packed the playhouse to the doors.  
 Governor Wilson kept his audience keyed to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

## Boston Parties Lead

Governor Foss, accompanied by Dudley F. Malone, assistant corporation counsel for New York city, left on the 9:15 a. m. train from South station today for Springfield, to officially welcome to Massachusetts Governor Wilson of New Jersey, the Democratic nominee for President, who is on a campaign tour of New England.

Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic state committee, and other members of the executive committee of the state organization went to Springfield by an earlier train. They will act as an escort to Governor Wilson during his trip today and tomorrow through the state.

From Springfield the party will go to Barre by automobile, and there Governor Wilson and his escort will be guests of Col. William A. Gaston.

The party will depart for Fall River on a special train at 3:30, arriving there at 6:20. Mayor Thomas F. Higgins of Fall River is to preside at the meeting at the Casino, where the last address of the day is to be made. Governor Wilson will leave Fall River at 9:30, arriving in

## DEMOCRATS NAME GIVERS OF \$20,000

NEW YORK—Campaign contributions aggregating \$20,000 today were announced by Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the Democratic national finance committee.

Attorney Samuel Untermyer, New York, gave \$10,000. Other contributors were Representative A. S. Burleson, Texas, \$275; Governor John A. Dix, New York \$100; Galvin Thompson, New York, \$100; Eugene A. Philbin, \$100; Paul J. Sac, New York, \$100; W. D. Hornblower, New York, \$500; S. L. Beardsley, New York, \$500; S. A. Jarvis, New York, \$2500; Charles R. Smith, Wisconsin, \$2500.

Chairman Morgenthau said that the Democrats required \$750,000 to complete the campaign and hoped to raise it all by popular subscription.

## TARIFF TALKERS TO TRAIL WILSON

NEW YORK—Following the refusal of acting Chairman McAdoo of the Democratic national committee to name a number of Democratic orators to debate the tariff question with Republicans he would name, Chairman Hilles Wednesday instructed John W. Hutchinson, Jr., director of the Republican speakers' bureau, to start a special tariff train to New England at once, so that Governor Wilson might be speedily relieved of his notion that the Republicans do not want to talk tariff.

Among those aboard the special train at various periods of the New England trip will be Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Congressman McCall and Gillett of Massachusetts and former Vice-President Fairbanks.

## SPEAKER CLARK OPENS CAMPAIGN

ST. LOUIS—Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives, arriving here Wednesday on his tour of the state in the interests of Gov. Woodrow Wilson's presidential candidacy, made three speeches and Wednesday night was the principal attraction at the formal opening of the state Democratic campaign.

Boston at 11. He will go at once to the Copley Plaza.

The visiting Governor will be given an informal reception at the hotel at 10:30 Friday. At noon he is to speak at Tremont Temple, and at 2 o'clock he leaves South station for Bridgeport, Conn., where he makes the last speech of his New England trip.

Richard Olney, secretary of state under President Cleveland, will preside at the Tremont Temple rally. Mayor Fitzgerald and District Attorney Pelletier are to speak at the meeting.

Both at Springfield and at the Barre fair Governor Foss will speak with Governor Wilson, but he will not accompany him to Fall River because of the necessity of returning to Boston to fill an engagement.

As President Taft is to be a guest of the International Chambers of Commerce at the Copley Plaza tonight it is thought probable that a meeting may be arranged between him and Governor Wilson.

## SARATOGA PLATFORM DRAFT IS PROGRESSIVE

SARATOGA, N. Y.—The Republican state convention situation clarified itself today. After working a good portion of the night, the sub-committee of the committee on resolutions completed a rough draft of the platform. It was more progressive in its nature than any of the Progressive leaders had hoped for and while it was certain to be amended in some particulars by the whole committee, which got back to work at 9 o'clock today, the general impression was that the hardest part of the convention was over.

With the platform situation clearing the chances of the nomination of Job E. Hedges, New York lawyer were said to be brighter. The morning line-up gave him 445 votes, according to his supporters.

The candidate who will be named must muster 509 votes and the managers for Mr. Hedges were declaring that after the initial ballot he would get much of the Wadsworth strength and also the majority of the Bennett vote. Opponents of the old order of things are pushing the candidacy of Senator Harvey Hinman of Binghamton.

It was certain that nominations would not be reached until some time tomorrow. The program for today was the perfection of the permanent organization, listening to the speech of Senator Edgar T. Brackett and a recess until late afternoon to await the arrival of the platform. With that document out of the way the delegates would be given the night to think over the claims of the candidates.

## HERBERT K. SMITH LEADS NEW PARTY IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Progressive party of Connecticut held its state convention here today and placed in nomination for Governor, Herbert Knox Smith, former United States commissioner of corporations. A platform embracing all the Progressive principles adopted by the Chicago convention was adopted.

At the opening session Wednesday night Flavel S. Luther, president of Trinity College was chosen temporary chairman and, after prayer, Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California, candidate for Vice President, was escorted into the hall. The delegates cheered Governor Johnson for nearly 10 minutes.

His speech was largely devoted to eulogizing the principles of the Progressive party.

## SOCIALISTS HOLD BROCKTON RALLY

BROCKTON, Mass.—More than 1200 Socialists, including 200 women and 100 children, many of them carrying red flags, marched through the principal streets Wednesday night in the first torchlight procession of the national campaign.

There were two rallies following the parade. Former Mayor Emil Seidel of Milwaukee, the candidate for Vice-President, spoke in Massasoit hall and later in Canton hall. The Rev. Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, candidate for Governor, also spoke in both halls.

## WILSON MAN WINS BY 16,000 VOTES

NEWARK, N. J.—William Hughes, whose candidacy for nomination by the Democrats for United States senator was favored by Governor Wilson, won over James Smith Jr., who was strongly opposed by the Governor, by about 16,000 votes, according to the latest returns available Wednesday night from the Tuesday primaries. The official count will not be known for several days.

The figures indicated that Essex, Mr. Smith's home county, was the only one of 21 counties in the state which went against the Governor's choice. Smith's plurality there was approximately 4500.

## MR. BRYAN SPEAKS TO WOMEN

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—William J. Bryan was given a cordial reception here Wednesday. Mr. Bryan held an informal reception at his hotel, and was the guest of the women of the Civil League at luncheon. He spoke to an open-air gathering in Oakland Wednesday afternoon.

## CHINESE OUT FOR HOUSE

Charles H. Shue of 19 Oxford place is said to be the only Chinese in Massachusetts who is seeking public office. He is the Republican nominee from ward 7 as representative in opposition to John L. Donovan, Democrat. He says he is a supporter of Colonel Roosevelt.

## DR. E. M. BOWKER WINS

According to unofficial though verified returns of the contest for county commissioner in Norfolk county between Dr. Everett M. Bowker and William Craig, the former won the nomination with a majority of 484 votes.

## MR. SMOOT ON COMMITTEE

SALT LAKE CITY—United States Senator Reed Smoot has been selected as national committeeman for Utah by the Republican state committee. Senator Smoot succeeds C. Moose, who joined the Progressive party.

## ROOSEVELT PETITION FILED

TOPEKA, Kan.—A petition naming 10 new Roosevelt electors to go on the independent ballot was filed Wednesday by William Allen White, Kansas Progressive national committeeman. The petition bore 4000 signatures.

## HOTEL STRIKE NOW IN HANDS OF STATE ARBITRATION BOARD

Members of the state board of arbitration are considering the question of a settlement of the hotel waiters' strike this afternoon. Edward Blochinger, organizer; Thomas G. Connolly, attorney; and Herman F. Finberg, also an organizer for the International Hotel Workers Union, called on Chairman Howland of the state board this forenoon, with employees of the Boston hotels, to present their case.

Mr. Howland told the hotel workers that their applications for a hearing, one of which was made over the telephone, had not been considered because they were not recognized as being official. He promised that he would call a meeting of the members of the board this afternoon and of representatives of the J. R. Whipple Company and the American House and they would consider the demands of the men.

Edward Blochinger, when asked what action would be taken in the event of the decision of the state board being adverse to them, said he would refer the matter to Governor Foss. He said a mass meeting has been planned for Faneuil hall Saturday evening when a general hotel strike will be considered if terms are not arranged before that time.

## BAY STATE NEWS

## MEDFORD

Mt. Vernon lodge of Odd Fellows has arranged a degree schedule with Harmony lodge of Medford and Waterfield lodge of Winchester and will hold class degree work during the season. Mt. Vernon lodge will be the hosts at the meeting Oct. 9.

A conference has been arranged between petitioners and members of the city government relative to the extension of Fairmount street from Boston avenue to the Metropolitan parkway, to be held at city hall next Tuesday evening.

## WAKEFIELD

The Nineteen Hundred Five Literary Club will open its season this evening at the home of Miss Edith Gowing, 32 Avon street, and the reception and program will be in charge of Miss Gowing, Miss Alice Wiley, Mrs. Bertha M. Lockhart, Miss Addie Newman, Miss Marjorie Walton, Miss Ethel Redfern and Miss Ethel Goodwin.

Will H. Wiley commenced work today on a large summer dance hall, 75 by 50 feet, to cover the entire top of his boat-houses at Lake Quannapowitt, and to be ready next April.

## MELROSE

The bowling committee of the Melrose Club, composed of Frank A. Ross, A. W. Haroth and H. B. Lovell announce the opening of the club tournament Oct. 21, teams to be formed before Oct. 1.

Deputy Grand Chancellor F. G. Schofield of the Knights of Pythias, accompanied by Albert J. Walton of Melrose as grand master, and Deputy Grand Chancellor James W. Murray of Melrose as grand prelate, paid an official visit to Stoneham lodge, Knights of Pythias, last evening.

## CHELSEA

Chelsea High School Debating Society has elected these officers: President, Barnet Cohen vice-president, Ralph Schein; secretary, John Noyes; treasurer, Charles Mason.

There have been over 60 applications for the office of pastor of the First Congregational church, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Charles N. Thorp.

## ARLINGTON

The monthly communication of the members of Hiram lodge, A. F. & A. M., will be held this evening in Masonic hall.

Past Commander Sylvester C. Frost of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., the local delegate to the national Grand Army encampment, will speak before the Arlington post this evening in Grand Army hall.

## WHITMAN

Mrs. Florence Manuel will take the position next Sunday of soprano soloist at the First Baptist church in Newport, R. I.

The annual outing of the S. of V. camp officers will take place Saturday at Furnace pond at the summer home of Charles B. Higgins.

## READING

Reading Royal Arch Chapter, A. F. and A. M., received an official visit last night from the officers of Mystic Royal Arch Chapter of Medford and Rt. Ex. Lorenzo L. Green, grand lecturer of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts.

The woman's club will open its season Oct. 4 with a reception and musicale.

## QUINCY

St. Margarets Guild of Christ church holds a Japanese party in the parish house Friday evening.

A special meeting of the city council will be held this evening.

## EVERETT

The city has secured an option on the triangular piece of land at the junction of Broadway, Lynn and Shute streets for \$3812, assessed for \$5000, for park purposes.



\$9.50

\$14.00

## AN EXAMPLE OF PAINE PRICES

You cannot appreciate this offer unless you see the chairs themselves. But once you do see them, you needn't be told that their prices are incredibly low.

They are made of the finest Cuban Mahogany with dull hand-rubbed shellac finish. The seats are of leather. The design is particularly attractive, the construction absolutely the best. Yet the price for the side chair is only \$9.50; for the arm chair \$14.00

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY  
 48 Canal Street  
 Between North Station and Haymarket Square

## CRISIS IN BALKANS DISTURBS DIPLOMATS

NEW YORK—The crisis in the Balkans is causing great disquietude among diplomats here, says a London despatch to the New York Herald. Incidents such as the arrest of Austrian soldiers as spies on the Serbian frontier and the firing by Turks on a Greek steamship at Samos are embittering the peoples of the states directly interested.

Turkey's decision to hold maneuvers with 50,000 troops in the vilayet of Adrianople, which the Bulgarians are considered as likely to look upon as a threat, leads to the belief that Turkey is not averse to a diversion which would allow peace to be signed with Italy under cover of the necessity for the protection of the Turkish frontiers.

The danger of the situation places it in the forefront of the conversation at Balmoral between King George and Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister.

It is understood Russia will propose the adoption of an Anglo-Russian scheme of reform for submission to the powers.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Benjamin R. Pollock, general superintendent, and James O. Halliday, superintendent of transportation for the New Haven railroad at New Haven, are at South station on business today.

The Boston & Albany railroad's New York via Albany, Hudson river and Fall River line Boston autumnal excursion today consisted of three special trains from South station at 8:35, 8:40 and 10 a. m.

The New Haven's private car No. 950, occupied by Vice-President Buckland and party, passed through Boston today, enroute from New York city to Kennebunkport, Me.

On account of the Rochester (N. H.) fair, the Boston & Maine ran an excursion special train from North station at 6:50 o'clock this morning, to leave Rochester returning at 5:25 p. m.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Pennsylvania and New Haven railroads yesterday a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard draft horses consigned to the Boston market, Brighton delivery.

## COMPANY D WINS PRIZE AT SHOOT

Members of the rifle team of company D won the state trophy in the annual competition of the ninth infantry, held Wednesday on the Bay state range at Wakefield. The company F team was only three points behind the leader. The scores were as follows: Company D, Boston, 455; company F, Lawrence, 452.

## POSTOFFICE HEADS MEET

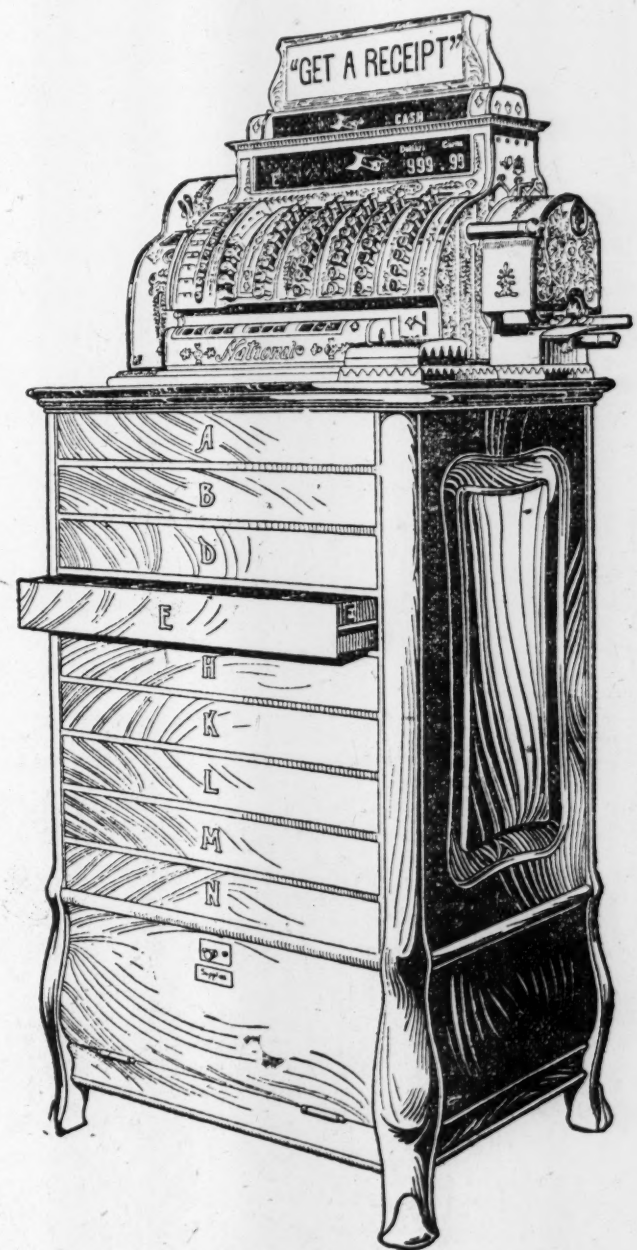
Charles L. Howard of Quincy presided over the meeting of the Boston Postoffice Superintendents Association at the American house last evening. Routine business was transacted and the date of the next meeting was fixed for Oct. 16.

## FREIGHT RATES BELIEVED TOPIC

NEW YORK—The question of freight rates after the opening of the Panama canal is believed to be under discussion at a conference of the representatives of the German and British shipping lines engaged in South American traffic now being held in Berlin, says a despatch to the New York Herald.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The annual harvest supper was served last evening in the First Methodist Episcopal church by the Ladies' Aid Society.



A National Cash Register is a guardian of morals, money and method.

It protects the rights of merchant, clerk and customer.

It pays for itself out of a share of the losses it prevents.

The National Cash Register Co.  
 Dayton, Ohio

## Meyer Jonasson &amp; Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets

The Latest demand of CORRECT FASHION finds us, as usual, fully prepared with

Boston's Finest Assortment of Beautiful

Velvet and Corduroy Suits

\$31.50, 33.50, 36.50, 39.75  
 42.50, 45.00, 52.50  
 56.50, 59.50, 72.50, 85.00



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## OVER-LAPPED EFFECTS SMART

*Prattily shown in afternoon gown*

OVER-LAPPED effects continue to be smart and they make an important feature of the latest styles. This gown shows them tastefully used. The materials are French serge, plaid silk and all-over lace. Real Scotch plaids are much liked for trimming of the kind, and plaid silk always is pretty in contrast with a plain wool fabric.

There is a general tendency toward collarless neck and short sleeves for indoor wear, but fashions are nothing if not varied, and each woman is free to arrange neck finish and length of sleeves as she finds most becoming. When long sleeves are used, however, they are very snug and often are finished with points or frills that extend over her hands.

If wool serge seems too heavy a material for the gown, it would be pretty made of plain and plaid silks or plain and broad-cloth silks, or charmeuse would be beautiful with velvet, and charmeuse will be smart throughout the fall and winter for the making of simple costumes as well as for the more elaborate ones.

The skirt is made in three pieces that are lapped on to the front panel. It can be finished, as in this instance, a little above the waist line, or can be cut off and joined to a belt. Waist and sleeves are over-lapped also, and the waist can be made with or without a lining which includes sleeves. The lining is closed at the center front, the waist slightly to the left.

For the medium size, the waist will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or two yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide and 1 1/4 yards of lace for frills; the skirt 3 1/2 yards 27 or 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 with 1 1/2 yards of silk for the front panel and trimming on the waist.

The pattern of the waist (7562), is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust.



measure; of the skirt (7563), in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## PURPLE OVERSHADOWS BLUE

*Elegant Paris suits of satin and cloth*

MANY handsome costumes are noticed at the morning promenade in Deauville, writes a New York Press correspondent. Skirts are mostly draped, preserving the narrow silhouette, but allowing ample freedom for walking. If the skirt happens to be of another fabric than serge or cloth kilted or plaited flounces are introduced about the hem.

The hats worn in the morning are of the draped turban style. High trimmings of ribbon, a long white feather or white ornament, of which there is a great variety, are used. Large hats are reserved to wear with the evening toilette, when every one goes to the Casino. Then a reign of chiffon and mousseline de soie begins—gowns of draped and swathed materials, so wonderful in construction it puzzles one to find how the wearer fastens them.

Afternoon frocks of geranium-red taffeta are most worn. This is the most vivid shade and sets off to advantage the brunette beauty of the Parisienne. The skirt of these taffeta suits is of the wrap-over type, with an opening at the side or front, filled in with plaited mousseline de soie. The long redingote is much in evidence. Nine out of ten women wear coats of this style.

Checked taffeta is much in vogue. White combined with black, dark blue and brown are the colors most used.

Suits of purple satin and cloth are worn by the smartest women. This presages the fact that once again purple will be a prevailing color of autumn. Shoes, stockings and hat match, making the wearer a symphony in purple. The only contrasting note is the gloves of white, which reach to the elbow.

Blue suits of charmeuse are noticed now and then, but purple overshadows the blue.

Little jewelry is worn, not more than

a necklace, earrings and one ring at a time. These match and must harmonize with the gown worn. Pearls are reigning at present and are worn with any color.

Motor hats in many tempting designs adorn the shop windows of smart Paris milliners. A black velvet beret with a binding composed of tangerine-yellow wings was much admired. Other fascinations of velvet and suede also commanded attention. Shaded crimson-and-brown suede was used for a close fitting cap, with a peak fastened over at one side with a flat bow of brown.

Tweeds with uneven surfaces are among this season's novelties. A new serge closely resembling eponge has been introduced, meeting with instant favor. These fabrics will form many of the heavier suits for winter wear.

The closely clinging Norfolk coat is a very fashionable asset this season. Leather is employed as trimming for these smart jackets. Cuffs, collar and belt are of this material.

Leather is used in profusion. Traveling coats have kid or suede collars and cuffs. There are kid hats and velours ones with kid trimmings.

To relieve the plainness of the autumn frock made of dark material, semi-surplice collars of cluny, Arabian or Irish crochet lace are worn.

Paquin is using amber buttons and buckles upon smart gowns and coats for winter wear. These are of all sizes and shapes.

Stunning jackets of Scotch knitted goods for the cool autumn days will appeal to the woman who enjoys a cross-country tramp. Made in the Norfolk style and resembling a heavy cloth in texture, they are decidedly good looking.

## TRIED RECIPES

**CHICKEN IN BOHEMIAN STYLE**  
SELECT a young and tender chicken, and prepare as for frying or broiling. Place in a frying pan a pat of butter and place on the fire. Beat to a smooth, thin batter two eggs, three spoonfuls of milk and a little flour, season, dip each piece of the chicken in this batter and fry a rich brown in the heated butter.

**LAMB STEWED WITH PEAS**  
Cut the scrap or breast of lamb in pieces, put in a stew pan with just enough water to cover it. Cover the pan and let it simmer or stew 1 1/2 hours. Take off the scum, add a tablespoon of salt and a can of peas. Cover the stew pan and let them stew for 10 minutes. Mix a tablespoon of flour with a quarter pound butter and stir with the stew. Let it simmer for 10 minutes. Serve with potatoes boiled; add a little mace and pepper, if you like these flavors.

**BREAKFAST CAKE**  
Take one pint of bread dough, add 1 1/2 level tablespoons of butter. Work the dough about one inch thick before rising. Spread a rounding tablespoon of softened butter over the top and scatter on the same amount of sugar. Set to rise and when light bake and serve warm.

**STEWED MACARONI**  
Break the macaroni into two-inch pieces and cook until tender in boiling salted water. Drain and put in a serving dish in layers sprinkled with grated cheese, bits of butter, salt and pepper. When all has been put into the dish set it into the oven or if the dish will not bear this heat set it in a pan of boiling water, and when the cheese is melted the macaroni is ready to serve.

**RAISED DOUGHNUTS**  
Mix two cups of scalded and cooled milk with one half yeast cake dissolved in one half cup of lukewarm water and enough flour to make a drop batter. Make this batter at noon, cover and let rise until evening, then add flour, one rounding tablespoon of butter, one level teaspoon of salt, one beaten egg, one cup of sugar and one half level teaspoon each of soda and cinnamon. Let rise until morning, knead and roll out half an inch thick. Cut in rings, let rise on the board until doubled in size, then fry. These doughnuts are better if kept a few hours before eating.

**PLUM ROLL**  
Add two rounding teaspoonsful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt to one pint of sifted flour. Sift again. Rub in one tablespoonful of butter, add sufficient milk to make a soft dough. Roll out, sprinkle with one cup of chopped citron or nut meats. Dust with cinnamon, roll up and steam for 30 minutes or more. Serve warm with hard sauce.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

## HOME HELPS

If whites of eggs are not perfectly cold, or if they are too fresh, they will not beat very stiff. Cream will not whip well unless at least 36 hours old, and very cold.

Cakes split in the center and burst open if the heat on the top is too hot, baking them too quickly, says the Commoner.

All vegetables except potatoes should be cooked in uncovered dishes; if cabbage is rather strong and loses color, it is because it has been put on in cold water, or the kettle has been covered.

More cakes fail from "guessing" at proportions than is generally supposed. Use a divided and marked cup, and weigh accurately.

Mayonnaise dressing will separate when too much salt has been added to the egg yolks, or when the oil has been dropped too fast, or if the ingredients are not thoroughly chilled when used.

## HELPED BY QUEEN

Since the present Queen of the Belgians came to the throne there has been a noticeable revival in the lace industry in Brussels. She has not only made large purchases of the lace but has worn it on her gowns, and on every official occasion has appeared in dresses either composed entirely of lace, or trimmed very profusely with it, writes a contributor to the Monitor. This patriotic action has set the fashion amongst the ladies of the court and others of her subjects; in consequence, the industry is feeling a fresh impetus in all its channels and the lace workers are engaged in inventing new styles in which to produce it in accordance with the fashions of today.

navy is always a good color for the child's coat. For very small girls there are models in light blue broadcloth and narrow borders of fur. There are sapphire blue coats, too, in corded velvet, with tiny collars of fur, and there are exquisite old blues in the plain velvets which are lovely with touches of dark fur.

Some effort is being made to utilize the plushes for children's coats and these materials are so beautiful this fall that they are tempting, but even in colors suitable for childhood, they seem less childish than the velvets, cloth and corded silks.

## STRAW HAT INDUSTRY GROWS

*Japan produces much of the braid*

WRITING on the straw hat, where the stock grows, how it is made, marketed and afterward manufactured ready for the head, a Philadelphia man gives interesting information. His knowledge of the subject extends over a period of 30 years, and in 1884 he was in Japan and China, where nearly all of the straw braid for making men's hats and a good deal for women's hats comes from.

So far as China is concerned, the plaiting of straw braid, taken from the wheat straw, has been an industry for many years, but about 1857, the Chinese government refused to allow the exporting of this article, and then, after a number of years, would only allow it to be sent out of the country in the form of a sewed hat, which, when received here, was taken apart by the milliners and sewed into shapes as demanded by the fashion of the day. About 1866, however, a sailing vessel arrived in New York with a cargo of straw braid, consigned to Charles Miles, who was the pioneer hat manufacturer of New England, which is the birthplace of the straw hat in this country, and he took the cargo and sold it at profits that would have made Stephen Girard envious.

At that time the women of New England and the people of Canada plaited straw braid for a living. It was also made in the upper part of the states bordering on the Canadian territory, and here is where the word "Mackinaw" first came into use. This braid was made from the straw on which the grain was not allowed to ripen, and was, so far as Canada was concerned, done very largely by the Indian squaws. With the Chinese, who have always been too poor to allow anything to go to waste, the making of straw braid originally was a by-product.

The industry was first known in Japan in about 1878, when the extra heavy and fertile soil permitted the straw to grow to a greater length, thus giving a longer staple to the braid. The idea was undoubtedly first brought into Japan to get straw braid to imitate our American Mackinaw, which is scarcely ever heard of now.

The pieces of straw braid were originally 60 yards in length, plaited entirely by hand at spare times and at night by farmers and their families. It would take a good plaiter an entire day to

make a single piece, and for this the laborer would receive in compensation not more than 5 cents in the money of our country. In some districts it was even less.

Japan, however, demanded more for her labor, and gradually the price of straw braid rose until about 1885, when the business of plaiting became better known and competition in the line greater.

Europe produces many kinds of straw braid, as well as the woven hats of Switzerland and Italy, and in the latter country is produced what is known as the chip braid. This is made from the wood of the willow, split with knives in sizes to suit the trade and plaited in three strands.

Japan has, in the last three years, become a tremendous factor in the production of this braid and is crowding the European product out of the market, the difference in the cost of labor being really the main reason for this fact.

When straw braid comes to this country, or to the manufacturing centers of England, France, Germany or Italy, its treatment is about the same. The braid is taken by the manufacturers of straw hats out of the bales or cases and strung up in a bleaching to be treated, either by the fumes of sulphur or by peroxide baths, many secret processes, however, being known only to the manufacturers themselves. After bleaching, the braid is dried, put on reels and sent to the sewing hall, where girls sit at machines with a wooden block at their elbows on which to shape the hat from time to time as they sew it.

From the sewing hall the hats go to the sizing room, where they are dipped into tubs containing as a rule glue of a high grade. They are then allowed to dry again, becoming stiff, then sent to the blockers' room, where as a rule men are employed to shape them finally for pressing, which is done under hydraulic pressure of from 300 to 500 pounds.

From there they are hung in a drying room, and then taken to the trimming room, where the bands are put upon the hats, as well as the numerous other things, such as bows, leathers, tips and any other fancy mark that the trade might demand from time to time to make the hat attractive to the eye—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## PRESSING BLOCK OF GREAT USE

*Needed in home cleaning of clothes*

ONE of the necessities for renovating clothes is a pressing block, which can be made at home. Secure a cubical block eight inches in diameter and two boards, the boards to be fastened on opposite sides of the block. The one serving as a base should measure 20 inches in length by eight in width; the other should be 30 inches long, nine inches in width at one end and 4 1/2 inches at the other end, tapering gradually, with rounded corners. The boards should be fastened to the block with five two-inch screws to each board, so the whole thing shall be perfectly solid. Cover the longer board neatly with several thicknesses of soft blanket, or like material, and one thickness of strong uniform, bleached muslin, over the pad. The pad, when finished, should be one inch thick, with the edges tightly stretched over the sides of the board and either sewed on or fastened with tacks on the under side. This block, with one or two very heavy tailor's irons, will find no end of uses in pressing and renovating garments, says the Commoner.

Garments which are very dirty should be scoured, either in a tub, or with a good cleansing liquid and a brush.

Heavy garments which will not admit of being washed, such as coats, cloaks, skirts, etc., may be washed in gasoline and hung to dry after rinsing in fresh gasoline. But there must be absolutely no fire or flame where this is done, and it should be done in the open air, then hung to dry in the open air, and left until the odor of the gasoline is about dissipated.

Many small repairs, such as darns, or rents, should be done before cleaning, and can be so skillfully pressed that they will hardly show. The pressing of seams or repairs may be done with ordinary laundry irons, and all seams must be well pressed. The padded block is used to press hems, using the lower end, while shoulders of coats, waists or jackets, or tops of trousers should be stretched over the larger end of the padded board. The irons should be very hot for pressing, but the pressing-cloth should be folded so as not to admit of scorching. When cleaning a collar, or any one spot of a garment, sprinkle fuller's earth over the spot and rub gently with the hands, then brush the earth away carefully.

## WOMAN ADMINISTERS THE OATH

*Miss Isaacs first one to appear in law courts of Australia*

MISS NANCY ISAACS, daughter of Mr. Justice Isaacs, is the first woman who has appeared in an official capacity in the law courts of this country, writes a Melbourne contributor to the Monitor. She took her seat in the high court of Australia as Mr. Justice Isaacs' associate. She empaneled the jury, calling the names in a quiet businesslike way, and administered the oath to the four selected jurymen reverently and without the usual cold formality.

This lady assumed that the instructions to "court orderlies," that the charge on all occasions must be pronounced in what it is pleased to term "the most devotional tones possible," was to be obeyed.

Miss Isaacs is studying for the bar. She is a student of much ability and promises to be an able lawyer.

## WOMEN UNIONISTS

According to the annual report of the Women's Trade Union League presented at the trade union congress held at Newport recently, the growth of the spirit of combination among women workers is making good headway, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. It appears that the National Federation of Women Workers formed six years ago under the auspices of the league has now established 75 branches in various parts of the country. The total membership exceeds 12,000. It is further stated that the insurance section of the league has on its list no fewer than 22,000 women. With regard to the number of disputes in which the league intervened during the past year, this was far in excess of any previous records.

## CAPER SUBSTITUTE

The small nasturtium pickles make an excellent substitute for capers, says the Newark News. As soon as they form on the vines, pick and put into a small glass jar or wide necked bottle and cover with salt; continue in like manner till the bottle is full. These will keep indefinitely and may be used in sauce tartare or other sauces which call for capers, with very good results.

## RIGHT STATIONERY

It is not bad form to use colored stationery provided the colors are delicate, unobtrusive ones, though it is much less used than formerly, says the Ladies Home Journal. One is absolutely sure, however, of being in entirely correct form when using plain white linen paper; that is always in good taste.

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Cleans Everything

Get the New Large 10c. Package

## MISSION BOOKCASE 10.98

*Quaint Design*

An original combination of Book Shelf and Bookcase.

Thoroughly built of oak and finished mission style. In the lower section are two glass doors, and the shelves are adjustable. Keep your best books behind the glass doors, while magazines and handy volumes go in the book shelves. A mighty useful piece of furniture priced right at

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## BANGOR GIRLS HELP ONE ANOTHER

Social Betterment Club Is Established Through United Efforts and Plans to Extend the Work Are Made

How Bangor girls have overcome difficulties and strated a project to enrich the lives of the girls of that city, also plans for development of the work, in which those participating take great pleasure, are told here by Mabel Freese Demmett of Bangor.

BANGOR, Me. — Bangor's latest philanthropy consists of rest rooms for girls and women in the new Largay building, 18 State street. This work was first planned 11 years ago and is yet realized only in part.

In 1901 there was, as today, no Young Women's Christian Association in Bangor and no systematic work was done for girls similar in scope to that of the Young Men's Christian Association for boys and men. At that time the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, which had been organized three years and had done much excellent work, took up the idea of starting an institutional work for Bangor's girls.

This line of work was called the new century idea for girls and had in its vision women's rest rooms with gymnasium, library, baths and a hall for socials. Soon, at a lawn party fully attended by its members and later at a public social, the plan was more fully developed and the money raised by these two entertainments was set aside as a nucleus for the new fund. Owing to the absence from the city of their president, who entered college for a year's course, the little club deferred further public effort for a time.

### Early Efforts

Immediately upon their president's home coming the society inaugurated a course of instructive lectures, the first of which was titled "Heroic Womanhood." These were largely attended and \$100 was added to the fund. But marriages and removals from the city so depleted their membership that in 1900 the temperance society thought best to graduate into the mother organization, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and at that time appointed their retiring president the custodian of the rest room fund to be used when opportunity offered for the purpose to which it was dedicated.

Through the changing conditions of the years never has the custodian lost sight of the girlhood ideals entrusted with the money for her keeping. At the time of the fire interest for the girls was awakened, but the conditions made a forward move seem impossible. This year, feeling the time was ripe, with the prayer "Give us the wages of going on" the custodian met a company of women from the churches, and the topic, "The Great Need of the Bangor Girls and How to Meet Them," was discussed.

As a result of this meeting four other conferences were held and 30 women resolved themselves into the girls' welfare committee. Through their efforts small but central rooms were found and opened July 26 with a midsummer reception, to which everybody was invited. The day following the housekeeper began her duties at 9 o'clock in the morning, and ever since girls and women have availed themselves of the privileges of the rooms. They are two in number; a larger one made homelike by ferns, work basket and comfortable couches, for rest, reading and writing letters; a smaller one with small tables cosily arranged for purposes of lunch, and containing a convenient kitchenette concealed behind a large green screen.

The furnishings although simple are tasteful and attractive, green and tan being the color scheme employed. Everything thus far has been donated, the most important gifts being a large, handsome oak library table and chair to match.

### SCHOOL PUPILS TO STUDY CIVICS

KANSAS CITY.—The study of civics has ceased to be a matter of memorizing the constitution and the Declaration of Independence in the city schools.

"The tendency in the Kansas City schools in the last five or six years," said E. E. Rush, for many years teacher of civics and history at Central high school, "is away from the old method of considering civics from a theoretical point of view and towards the more concrete facts of government as we find them in daily life. Look here," he said, "here's what the classes this year will spend three fifths of their time on," and he took down from a cupboard reports from the various boards of the city.

There was the report of the board of public welfare, of the park board, the utilities commission, the city comptroller and the philanthropies.

### COMMERCE COURT PLACE IS VACANT

WASHINGTON.—Before the United States commerce court reconvenes on Oct. 8 to hear important railroad cases, it may be necessary for Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court to designate a circuit judge to sit on the bench in place of Judge Robert W. Archbald, who voluntarily retired pending the outcome of his trial in the Senate on impeachment charges.

Under the special statute creating this court the chief justice is empowered to fill vacancies.

from Bangor's Chamber of Commerce and the electric meter and three months' supply of electricity from John R. Graham.

### Methods Used

In the rooms, from the moment one reaches the main door with its placard of welcome every girl and woman feels an atmosphere of cordiality, love and rest. Each day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening a light lunch may be obtained at a small price and on Saturday at noon and at night home-cooked 15 and 20-cent lunches are well patronized. These lunches are prepared by members of the committee and comprise bouillon, sandwiches, puddings, pies, baked beans, rolls, cake, doughnuts, brownies, cookies, cocoa and other hot beverages. There is a different type-written menu for each Saturday. Two members from the committee serve that day, and if they choose to present a bill for their contributions it is promptly paid, but the greater part has been given.

Between 500 and 600 have already registered at the rooms. The lunches pay the room rent; the housekeeper's salary and other expenses have thus far been met by the sustaining pledges received from interested citizens and friends, while the original fund now amounting to over \$150, remains intact.

One girl walks daily from her work, about a mile each way, to eat there a lunch she has brought from her home in an adjoining town, saying, "It is so

attractive here I love to come." Others who are employed Saturday evenings as clerks find it more restful to take supper there than to go home in the brief time allotted. Many have dropped in because of invitation cards enclosed in their pay envelopes, and often in summer the stranger girl traveling has found it a haven and more than once has expressed her appreciation in a substantial way. Often, too, in the evening by the cozy green drop light one finds girls reading, at home and happy, in the new surroundings.

The committee are convinced that this common meeting place offers an opportunity to help and be helped, to give and take, to enrich their relations with their sisters and to add to their fellow feeling and common experiences. They wish above all to offer larger opportunity and a nobler incentive for living. Thus they believe that as the project grows the character of the city's life will be raised in no small degree.

To accomplish this end, and having in mind a systematic study of all vital sides of girl life, the welfare committee will employ in the fall a trained specialist to assist them in enlarging the work. They hope that from this modest beginning in time may result a flourishing Young Women's Christian Association whose inspiration and help will be a great agency for good in the new Bangor.

"And faith which is but hope grown wise, And love and patience which at last shall overcome."

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON.—Capt. H. M. Robert, corps engineers, to Portland Ore, and take temporary station relative to first Portland engineer district during absence of Maj. J. J. Morrow, corps engineers.

The name of Maj. F. E. Harris, C. A. C., placed on list of detached officers Nov. 20 and the name of Maj. H. D. Todd, Jr., general staff, removed therefrom.

Maj. F. E. Harris, C. A. C., detailed as member of general staff corps, Nov. 20, vice Maj. H. D. Todd, Jr., general staff, relieved as member of that corps Nov. 19.

Major Harris to San Francisco and take transport Nov. 5 for Philippines for duty with Philippine division. Major Todd will proceed by first transport to San Francisco.

Maj. A. S. Conklin, general staff, relieved duty Washington, D. C., and proceed to San Francisco and take transport Nov. 5 for Honolulu for duty with department of Hawaii.

Majs. A. E. Truby and L. E. Hess, medical corps, detailed to represent medical department at congress of surgeons of North America, New York city, Nov. 11 to 16.

First Lieutenant Priest, medical reserves, relieved from Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, to Ft. George Wright, Wash., duty.

First Lieut. H. Evans, ninth infantry, relieved from duty and proceed to Atlanta and report to Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans for appointment as aide de camp on his staff.

First Lieut. O. Kinzey, Jr., medical corps, ordered to active duty and proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to commandant army medical school.

Col. W. L. Buck, infantry, to home preparatory to retirement.

Maj. E. E. Persons, medical corps, relieved duty to Washington and report to president army war colleges for duty.

### Navy Orders

Capt. C. C. Marsh, detached command the Ohio, Oct. 3, 1912, to special duty navy department.

Capt. Joseph Strauss, detached navy department, Oct. 2, 1912, to command the Ohio.

Ensign W. A. Shaw, detached the Georgia, to temporary duty the Hartford.

Ensign J. P. Dalton, detached the Arkansas, to temporary duty the Hartford.

Ensign P. V. H. Weems, detached the North Dakota, to temporary duty the Hartford.

Boatswain J. J. O'Brien, detached naval training station, Newport, R. I., to the Fish Hawk.

Gunner Maxwell Case, detached the Kansas, home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner Leonard Roll, detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., Oct. 14, 1912, to the Kansas.

Chief Gunner E. W. Furey, detached naval yard, Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1912, to the Kansas.

Paymaster's Clerk Robert O'Hagen, appointed to the Idaho.

Machinist T. J. Hayes, detached the Georgia, continue naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Machinist A. V. Kettels, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1912, to the Georgia.

### Movements of Naval Vessels

The F3 has left Bremerton for Seattle. The Worden and the Pontiac have left navy yard, New York, to go to sea for certain tests.

The Pontiac is at Norfolk yard.

The Cyclops, the Idaho, the Lebanon, the Celtic, the New Jersey, the Nebraska and the Rhode Island are at Newport.

The Jouett is at New York city.

The Sterling has left Port Royal, S. C., for Norfolk.

The Albany is at Olongapo.

The Princeton is at Sydney.

### Navy Notes

The torpedo boat destroyers Nos. 51 to 56, inclusive, authorized by the last session of Congress, have received the following names: 51, the O'Brien; 52, the Nicholson; 53, the Winslow; 54, the McDougal; 55, the Cushing, and 56, the Erickson.

Three ensigns, prominent in naval academy athletics, have received orders for temporary duty on board the Hartford at the naval academy. They are Ensigns W. A. Shaw, J. P. Dalton and P. V. H. Weems, members of the navy football team, which defeated the army team last year. They will coach this year's team.

The bureau of navigation has under preparation the list of officers of the navy and marine corps of the District of Columbia for 1912-13. One edition instead of two will be published each year. The book will be issued Nov. 1.

A report stating the success of the recent trials of the test mast erected on board the San Marcos in lower Chesapeake bay will be published within a few days. The mast was fired at 13 times before it fell. A liberal estimate would make the mast about one tenth of a target that a battleship would present to the enemy. On this basis a vessel would be struck 117 times before the mast would fall.

## TEXANS TO DISCUSS COTTON LOANS OCT. 4

FORT WORTH, Tex.—In a recently issued circular the Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association calls the attention of citizens of the state to the Texas welfare commission, the 15 members of which they declare are among the ablest, most patriotic and progressive men of Texas.

One of the questions already considered by the welfare commission, and the only one upon which definite action has been taken, was in connection with the Texas Farmers Union in securing necessary loans with which to finance cotton in the state for this season. This question will be reported on at the fifth annual convention of the Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association to be held in Houston Oct. 4 and 5.

In view of the announced opening of the Panama canal in 1913 this is referred to as the "pre-Panama convention" of the association.

## TOLEDO TO HAVE NEW INSTRUCTORS

TOLEDO, O.—Several new instructors will be added to the staff of the Toledo University when that institution opens the new school year on Sept. 18.

Among these will be Oscar William Irvin, B. S., who comes to the Toledo institution from the University of Kentucky.

Ernest W. Burgess, A. B., another new instructor, will be professor of history and Latin. He comes to Toledo from the University of Edinburgh, and has the degree of Ph. D., conferred by the University of Leipzig, where he has worked with the celebrated German psychologist Wilhelm Wundt. He comes here to be professor of psychology and education.

### JUDGE CREED ON BENCH

Michael J. Creed, for 10 months a special justice of the municipal court, was yesterday advanced to the rank of associate justice of the same bench. Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster inducted him into his new office, while Edward J. Loud, assistant clerk of the court, read his commission.

## VISITING WOMEN SURPRISED AT WIVES DOING HOUSEWORK

The women from other lands in attendance upon the commerce congress are finding that they need but use their eyes and ears, just where they are, to get an intimate view of the life in the United States. The thing that astonishes them most seems to be that so many women of culture and social position do their own housework.

They are surprised, too, that when they enter their rooms at the hotel after the evening's festivities, they find everything just as they had left it. They are surprised also to find that their boots are not blackened for them at the hotel.

They like America, however. They like its freedom and independence, and they like its schools and colleges for girls. This morning Miss Katherine P. Loring took a party of ladies to Simmons College. This is the third college for women they have visited in Boston. Radcliffe being the first and Wellesley the second. At Simmons they found young women preparing themselves for numerous lines of work, and expressed pleasure that women in this country are free to plan their lives for themselves, unhindered by the customs that bind their sisters in so many countries.

This morning was occupied by the guests in various ways. Miss Rose Fitzgerald, daughter of the mayor, took a party automobile. Others went in groups on auto tours, in street cars and on foot, shopping and to see the different points of interest in the city. At 1 o'clock a luncheon was given 125 visitors by Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Sr., at the Chil-ton Club.

It was so arranged that President Taft shall hold a reception for the women visitors at 7:30 this evening at the hotel preceding the official dinner for the men. At 8 o'clock a buffet luncheon will be served the women, after which they will be admitted into the banquet room to listen to the speeches.

## AMERICAN-BUILT RAILROAD LINES ARE NEEDED IN ECUADOR

Ecuador needs 3000 miles of American built railroads, according to V. Gonzales, delegate of the government of Ecuador to the commerce congress. Mr. Gonzales is an earnest adherent of the new government administration, which was inaugurated in Ecuador on the first of September, when Gen. L. Plaza took up the rule of the country as president.

"We are anticipating," said Mr. Gonzales, "the same government that we had from 1901 to 1905 under General Plaza. He is a progressive and honest man, of which evidence was given to us during his former term of office."

"He raised the standard of the country's credit abroad to 98 per cent quoted on bonds."

"Ecuador will improve greatly with the opening of the Panama canal. By the time it opens the port of Guayaquil will be one of the first class ports in South America."

"Business relations with the United States are increasing in volume even without the opening of the canal. About the time of the opening of the canal the fruit trade will receive an immense impetus."

"Ecuador can supply this country with more bananas than all of the South and Central American countries put together. The International Harvester Company has a large estate on the coast and is cultivating there immense plantations of hemp which grows wild in the interior."

## FLOWER SHOW FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Opening with a chrysanthemum show early in November the Portland Floral Society plans to give new life to flower culture in Portland with three or four comprehensive flower displays each year.

While the November show, scheduled for the armory for three days, between Nov. 10 and 15, will be featured by chrysanthemum displays, the floral society committee expects to award prizes for 100 classes, comprising every flower and plant grown in the city.

The Portland florists will back the initial show with a fund of between \$2500 and \$4000, and are prepared to give the flower show a fair revival try-out to determine the interest of the public toward the movement.

## TAX RATE RAISED SEVEN POINTS

NEWARK, N. J.—Newark's tax rate for 1912 will be \$2.04 for each \$100 of assessed valuation. This rate was fixed by the county board of taxation after a conference with the city tax board. The rate for the county was fixed at the same time at .6040 per \$100. Last year Newark's rate was \$1.97.

The total city rate was ascertained by adding to the county rate of .6040 the rate of \$1.360, the latter being the amount to be raised on each \$100 of property to meet the city's tax budget. The revised figures of the city's rates showed them to be \$383,864.182. The increase of Newark's rates over those of 1911 was \$10,921,582. The increase in the rate is seven points.

## Newest Arrivals—Seen Nowhere Else In Our Showing of Smart Fall Ideas in Women's Motor Apparel

This Marvelous Exhibit Is Made Notable by

The Largest Gathering of Absolutely Exclusive Models Ever Offered in New England

WITH A PROMINENT SHOWING OF ADVANCE STYLES NOT SEEN ELSEWHERE UNTIL SPRING

Our ever-extending relations abroad have made possible this year a score of merchandising achievements which put this house in a position absolutely unapproached by any other New England store, as regards the most correct foreign styles for Fall and Winter, the most advanced ideas to be embodied in Women's Coats and Ulsters, and exclusiveness of fabrics.

In our direct importations of materials picked out personally by our buyer in Austria, England, Germany and Ireland, we are able to offer absolutely exclusive fabrics, such as Douffle Fleece, Donemarr Homespun, Velour de hane, and others in Vicuna, Montagnacs and Tweeds.

These we have made up in the exact foreign models—snappy and distinctive—along the mannish lines in vogue this season, and with all the very newest touches which only the best designers, born and bred, can embody.

WE MENTION PARTICULARLY OUR

## New Shipment of Kenneth Durward MOTOR COATS AND ULSTERS

(We are the sole agents in Boston of the Kenneth Durward products—the Conduit, Aintree, Dexter and Balmacian coats)

Prices 45.00 and 55.00

On Our Great Outer Apparel Floor for Women—Main Store—Second Floor

AUTO VEILS AND VEILINGS—We offer the newest and most distinctive ideas in wonderful variety and in a wide range of prices, including shaded, silk net, double ombre and double white silk wash net Parisian Veils.

A very new idea, exclusive with us, is the new Parisian Veil-and-Chiffon-Noveltly, in shadow mesh. Price, each, 4.00

Veils and Veilings—Main Store, Street Floor

## Jordan Marsh Company

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT TO TESTIFY OCT. 4

WASHINGTON.—Senator Clapp has announced that Oct. 4, will be set by the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures for the appearance of Colonel Roosevelt. The hearings will begin Monday, as had been planned.

Senator Clapp has also made public the names of the majority of the witnesses who are to be heard by the committee. The list includes J. P. Morgan, H. C. Frick, Elbert H. Gary, George W. Perkins, William R. Hearst, Thomas F. Ryan, former Senator Chauncey M. Depew, William Loeb, Jr., George B. Cortelyou, Alton B. Parker, George R. Sheldon, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., and C. C. Tegethoff.

The broad character of the investigation to determine whether campaign contributions have influenced tariff legislation is indicated in the character of the witnesses. Among them are William Whitman and William M. Wood of Boston, leading figures in the woolen industry; Edward F. Greene, J. R. Maccoll, Charles H. Harding, John P. Wood of Boston, N. T. Folwell of Philadelphia, Joseph R. Grundy, Bristol, Pa.; B. F. Jones, Jr., a steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh, Henry L. Towne of New York, John Kirby, Jr., Dayton, O., and Fred Schwedman and D. P. Challenger of St. Louis. All are manufacturers or interested in important industries.

## NAVY ESTIMATES IN AUSTRIA PASS

NEW YORK.—A Vienna despatch to the New York Herald says that the army committee of the Austrian delegation has adopted the naval estimates. Most of the speakers emphasized the necessity for a strong fleet for the protection of coast commerce.

Vice-Admiral Montecucoli, commander of the Austrian navy, said the proposed increases in the budget were inadequate for the real needs of the navy. He intimated that as the other powers were introducing bigger guns the warships of Austria would have to follow suit, necessitating an increase of the tonnage of dreadnoughts from 20,000 to 24,000.

### BYERS MEMORIAL FUND

PITTSBURGH.—A gift of \$10,000 is made to Yale University in the will of Martha F. Byers, died for probate Wednesday. The money is to be invested and the income used to maintain the memorial at New Haven erected by Mrs. Byers to her son, Alexander H. Byers, Jr.

## JACOB RIIS TO GO ON THE STUMP FOR THE PROGRESSIVES

Jacob Riis of New York, social worker and author, will take the stump for Roosevelt and Johnson and the rest of the Progressive party ticket in Massachusetts Friday. It is expected that Mr. Riis will spend about a week in the state. He will address meetings in Fall River, New Bedford and Taunton, Attleboro, Chicopee, Holyoke, Springfield, Pittsfield and North Adams.

The state committee of the Progressive party made its temporary organization permanent yesterday and added to the committee the three women members who were selected at the recent meeting of women Progressives, Mrs. Elizabeth Towne of Holyoke, Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew of Boston and Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillingshast of Beverly.

Plans for a Harvard Progressive party club were laid at an informal meeting held at the Harvard Union last night.

Philip J. Roosevelt, a cousin of Col. onel Roosevelt, presided over the gathering.

### COADJUTOR FOR BISHOP HALL

BENNINGTON, Vt.—The Episcopal diocese of Vermont, in annual convention here Wednesday, voted unanimously to appoint a coadjutor to Bishop A. C. Hall, rather than allow Bishop Hall to resign.

## LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

Send for our Catalogue of Field Glasses and Telescopes: it gives particulars and prices. We will send any of our Glasses for examination on receipt of price. The money will be refunded promptly, if the Glasses are returned.

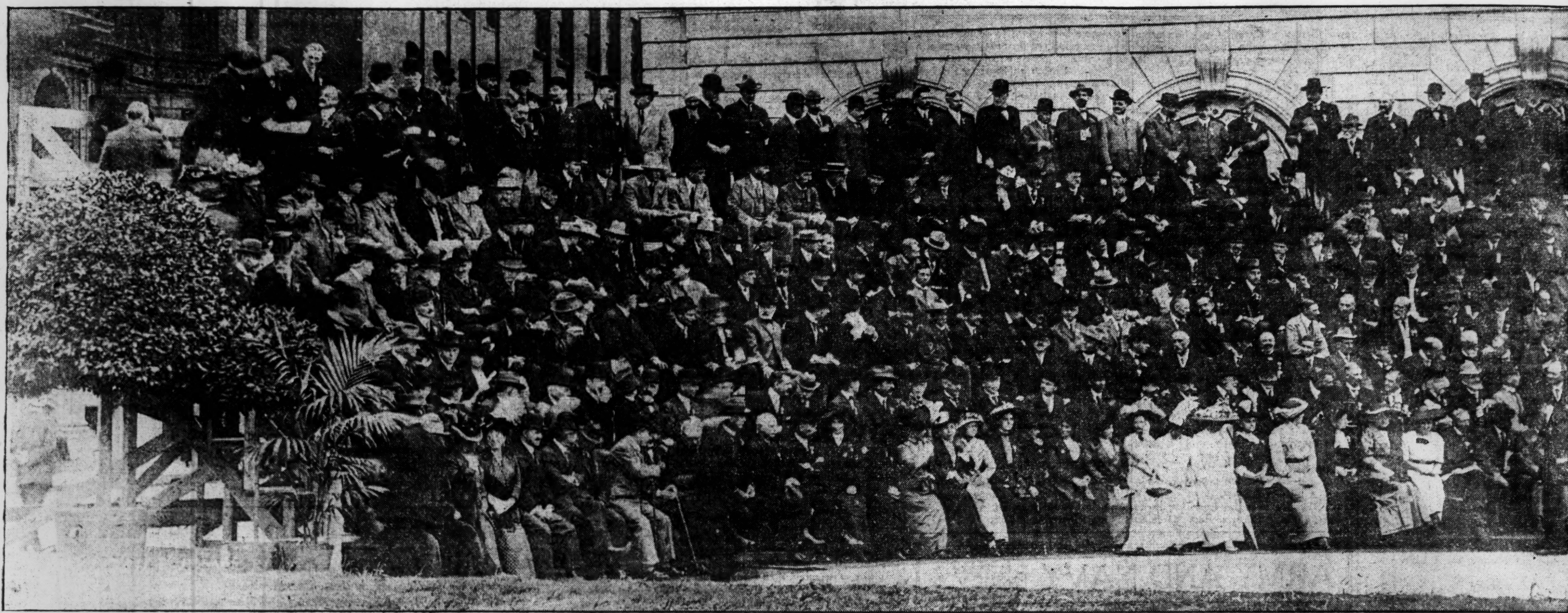
5 STORES, USE THE MOST CONVENIENT 315 Washington St., 310 Boylston St., 75 Summer St. BOSTON, MASS.

1252 Massachusetts Ave., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 230 Essex St., SALEM, MASS.

ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.



# World Commerce Congress Delegates in Session in Boston



Representatives of hundreds of business organizations throughout the world are here shown in front of the building where the fifth international commerce congress is held

## HEAD OF LONDON'S COMMERCE CHAMBER TELLS OF ITS WORK

One of the largest delegations attending the congress is that of 20 members from the London Chamber of Commerce headed by F. Faithful Begg, chairman of the council of that organization and formerly member of Parliament. Mr. Begg is a member of the committee of the London stock exchange and also of the London council of foreign bondholders.

Mr. Begg is quite adverse to giving publicity to his views on questions so vital to the two continents as the Panama canal problem and the effect of that great improvement upon the world's progress, but he will permit himself to be drawn out on the subject of the London chamber, which has been so intimately connected with the international congresses from their inception.

"What is the character of the membership of the London chamber?" Mr. Begg was asked.

"The London chamber," said Mr. Begg, "includes not only commercial men, but bankers, financiers, solicitors, engineers, etc."

"What are the relations of the chamber to the government?"

"The chamber is a voluntary body having no connection with the government and is not subsidized by the government in any way, as are many chambers in Europe."

"What is the strength of the chamber numerically and financially?"

"The chamber has a membership of 5000 individuals and firms and an annual revenue from that source of \$125,000."

"Is the chamber governed in a manner similar to those in America?"

"Chambers of commerce in England are the equivalent of what are known as boards of trade in this country. The work of the London chamber is carried on by means of a council of 150 members and by committees charged with the various departments of the work."

"There are upwards of 40 of these committees. They are not all equally active because some are entrusted with very important functions."

"What are some of those significant factors of the work?"

"The commercial education committee is perhaps the most important. It holds periodical examinations on commercial subjects and grants certificates of competency which are well recognized in business circles."

"About 10,000 students are examined every year in the various towns all over England, although of course the majority come from the city of London. Prizes are given in all of the departments of commercial knowledge for highest achievement."

"Another important committee is that devoted to arbitration in commercial disputes. This work is carried on in conjunction with the corporation of the city of London. There is a list of arbitrators capable of handling special subjects and many cases are referred to them by firms on the continent of Europe. The latter find the chamber's awards satisfactory, much more quickly given than are results in legal action, and also much cheaper, as costs are kept down to a minimum."

"There is also a special committee for conciliation in trade disputes. For 20 years this committee has handled such

business with success and almost invariably the awards have been respected by masters and men alike.

"The other committees as a rule devote themselves to special branches of trade, general manufacturing, retail business, tea, produce, brokerage, etc., etc."

"The committees have practical autonomy in their work subject, of course, to the general lines of policy laid down by the council. The London chamber is specially active in watching the progress through Parliament of all measures relating to trade and commerce. It is constantly consulted by the government departments on all subjects relating to such questions."

The members of the London delegation are: G. P. Baker, merchant; Sir John E. Bingham, Bart., electro-works at Sheffield; H. A. H. Christie, B. A., F. R. G. S.; Frank Debenham, textile warehouseman; J. E. Evans-Jackson, international patent agent; R. S. Fraser, solicitor; Jacob Heilborn, agent for razor company; the Hon. J. G. Jenkins, former premier of Australia and connected with Australian merchants; A. Barton Kent, brush manufacturer; Sir Joseph Lawrence, former member of Parliament and a linotype and machinery manufacturer; Alfred Lohnstein, linen manufacturer; Dr. Rudolph Messt, president of the Society of Chemical Industry and a chemical manufacturer; Edward R. P. Moon, former member of Parliament; C. D. Norton, preserved provision merchant; Graham Spicer, F. R. G. S., president of the Association of Wholesale Stationers; Thomas Usher, B. A., LL. B., and W. J. Thompson, rubber merchant.

## EXPERTS INSPECT BEVERLY AND LYNN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Inspection of the United Shoe Machinery Company's plant at Beverly, the shoe factory of A. E. Little & Co. at Lynn and the plant of the General Electric Company there constituted the program for today of the delegates of the eighth international congress of applied chemistry who are in Boston on a two-days sightseeing excursion. At Lynn the members were tendered a luncheon by the General Electric officials.

Other places to be visited are the textile mills in Lawrence, the textile school in Lowell and the ship yards at Quincy. Other trips apart from the regular schedule are to be made. Arrangements for a luncheon to the ladies who did not go on the excursion today were made at a country club near Boston.

The party came here yesterday from New York, where the congress was held. They started from the Copley-Plaza in automobiles and made an excursion to Harvard University, the Museum of Fine Arts and the Institute of Technology, finally inspecting the city parks. Among the visitors are Dr. and Mrs. Lindet of Paris; Dr. D. A. Lange, wife and daughter of Berlin, and Dr. Bokor and Dr. Veith of Berlin. In the evening a complimentary dinner was given to the visitors at the Algonquin Club by the chemists of Boston and vicinity.

**MRS. PETHICK-LAWRENCE SAILS**  
NEW YORK—Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, the prominent militant English suffragist, left New York for England on the steamship Camoesis Wednesday.

## "GRAND" ONE WORD VISITORS USE TO DESCRIBE THE LIBRARY

Delegates From Other Lands Show Their Enthusiasm Over Beauties of Famous Boston Building and the Fact That the People Themselves Support Institution

It is neither the nearness of the Boston public library to the Copley-Plaza hotel nor the fact that the front of the building, adorned for the week in red, white and blue, has made the structure more conspicuous than usual that can wholly account for the present constant coming and going there of numbers of the city's guests. Many of the delegates to the congress of chambers of commerce, especially those from foreign lands, wish to see whether this building can be compared architecturally and in point of decoration with noted buildings in their own country—not with libraries, however, for where is there a foreign library that can compare at all in beauty with the building in Copley square?

Of course there is the Bibliotheque Ste. Genevieve in Paris, which resembles the Boston library in type but which has only one entrance archway and no platform. It was this library which was particularly studied for ideas by Charles F. McKim, who designed the Boston library, but any thought that Bostonians may have had that the present structure is merely a duplicate of the Parisian structure was yesterday forever destroyed by the outburst of enthusiasm on the part of a valuable Frenchman who took in every detail of the building inside and out.

"Our library cannot be compared with this," he said again and again. "It is not so imposing. It is not so grand. I have thought our library the most beautiful in the world. I see my mistake. I have the pleasure to acknowledge the Boston library superior."

It is interesting to note how many of the visitors give a careful inspection to the books on the open shelves. Two young men from Germany went into the children's room. They glanced at some of the pictures and framed autographs and then very slowly they walked around the room reading the titles of all the books. This perhaps was not a remarkable proceeding but at least it was different from the procedure of American young men who visit the library. Most of them merely look into the children's room, and those that enter do not spend 15 minutes making a survey of the books on the shelves.

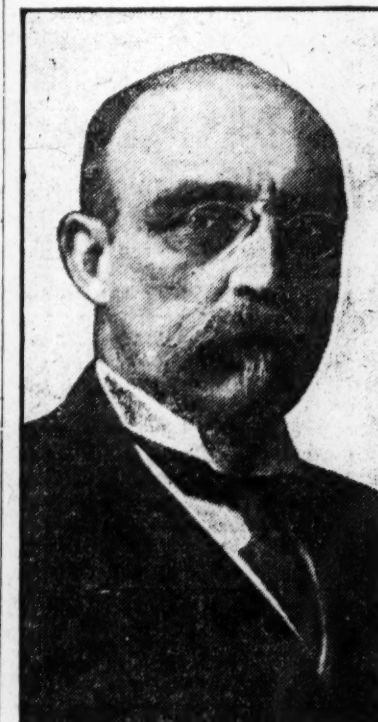
Another room which is attracting many of the visitors is the newspaper room, and the reason is obvious, for here nearly all of them find papers "from home." The attendants will tell you that the foreign papers have been in special demand the last few days, the greatest call being for papers from Germany. Three men side by side at a table, all convention acquaintances, may be glancing over the St. Louis Globe, the Los Angeles Daily Times, and the Milwaukee Sentinel, while nearby another guest is reading the Journal du Havre, and still another the Messenger de Paris. Many others would doubtless find their way to this room for home news if they had any idea that such a room existed, but of the wonders of a fully equipped American library they were not fully aware when they entered the city and even when they look into the newspaper room in their inspection of the building, it does not occur to some of them that

it contains newspapers in their own language.

The mural paintings by Puvis de Chavannes and Edwin A. Abbey draw forth many subdued exclamations of wonder and delight, and this seems all the more remarkable when one remembers

that many of these visitors are doubtless familiar with European masterpieces and far more accustomed than the average American to seeing great paintings on walls and ceilings. They stand about in twos and threes and gaze and gaze, studying also the cards of explanation, and whispering comments of praise. And what shall be said of their wonder over the beauty of the entrance hall and the staircase? They stand at the bottom and look up, they stand half way up and look down and the more they look the more their enthusiasm grows. Sometimes they have to express it to some one besides their own countrymen, some one truly American, and so they choose the American that seems handiest, generally the library guard, and to him they confide

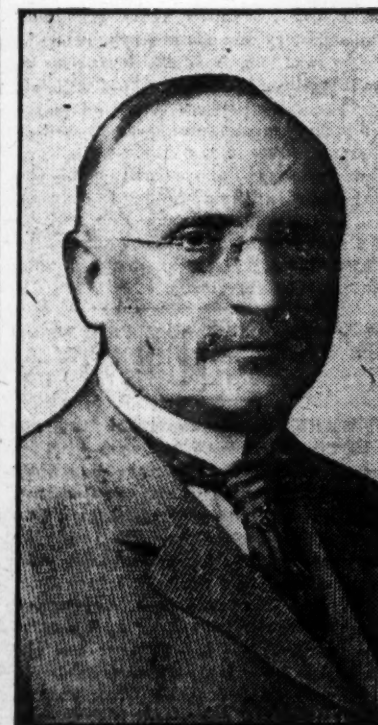
## AMERICANS WHO ATTEND CONGRESS



G. W. SHELDON  
Chicago delegate.



FRED W. FANSHER  
Dayton, O., Chamber.



(Photo by Evans, Philadelphia)  
ALVA B. JOHNSON  
of Philadelphia.



SYDNEY HERBERT LEWIS  
Geneva, N. Y., Chamber.

## CONGRESS LEADER PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATIN AMERICANS

Brotherly understanding was the undercurrent of thought at the dinner given last night in the Copley-Plaza hotel by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, to about 60 delegates to the international congress, most of whom were Central and South American representatives. Count Candido Mendes de Almeida of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, was the guest of honor.

M. Louis Canon-Legrand, president of the congress, said that he was struck with the participation of Latin America in the deliberations of the congress. He was surprised at the influence of Latin American thought in the world's commerce.

Don Carlos Prast, delegate from the Camara Oficial de Industria de la Provincia de Madrid, Spain, voiced his appreciation of the compliment paid to the Spanish peoples of the old world, as well as the new, by the invitation extended him to be present at the dinner. His presence, as well as that of M. Canon-Legrand, was proof, he said, of the levelling effect of commercial relations between the countries.

The great benefit to be derived from sending the young men of Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Argentina, Chile and the other South American countries to the United States to be educated was urged by Charles M. Pepper, foreign trade adviser of the United States department. These young men would return, he said, better South Americans.

That the promotion of commercial relations between countries leads to closer social relations was the theme of the brief address of Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor. He quoted President Washington when he said that highways and other commercial connections for better commercial communication were better than forceful conquest. "Intelligence and toleration," he said, "are to be the foundation of our relations and no nation can afford a controversy, the consequence of which shall be more expensive than the monetary advantage sought for."

Mr. Barrett's toast for the dinner was to the President of the United States, to the Latin American republics, to the King of Belgium and to the King of Spain.

**GAS NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE**  
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Malden & Melrose company, whose offer to supply gas to the town was accepted at a special meeting Monday night, is negotiating with the Wakefield municipal light plant. The Wakefield plant is ready to furnish a temporary supply at the town line at the rates fixed by the state applying to such situations. The Malden company proposes later to supply this town with its own gas by laying a new main from here to Stoneham.

**SONS OF ST. GEORGE BANQUET**  
Former associates of H. Cooley in Cabot lodge, Sons of St. George, gave him a banquet at the Revere House Wednesday evening in recognition of the fact that he was the first member of the lodge to become grand president of the order in Massachusetts.

their admiration. Again and again does the guard hear such expressions as this: "It is grand. No other word will do." Or, "In Europe we have nothing like this, no, nothing. Even the wonderful staircase in Florence is not so beautiful." Or, "It is magnificent. I should like to stand here an hour and just look and look." Often the exclamations begin in English and end in another language where words come more easily.

There is something else that impresses these visitors. Three gentlemen from Sweden were being taken through by an American friend. "Who gave the money to build this library," said one, "and was it not a very large sum—what would you call it—endowment, I think?"

"It was built by the people of the city," the American answered, "and it is supported by general taxation."

The questioner looked doubtful. "I do not make myself plain," he said. "I wish to say, who gives the money to make it go?"

"The people of the city," repeated the American. "The library is their gift to themselves and to all who wish to use it."

The three gentlemen from Sweden looked at one another in amazement. "The people of the city," they said one after the other. "It is marvelous!"

The American smiled at their wonder and said, "If you will come with me to a gentleman I know in the next room, he will tell you how much the library costs the people each year." So the four went into the registration room, and two minutes later they were being conducted behind the scenes to the stacks where they were to receive some idea of the vast number of books that the people of Boston yearly give their money to buy.

## WOMEN TO MEET IN WINCHESTER

The annual convention of the Middlesex County Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held tomorrow at the Congregational church in Winchester. The sessions will start at 10 o'clock in the morning and will continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The president of the association, Mrs. Abby F. Rolfe of Concord, will preside.

The Rev. Anna C. M. Tillinghast of Beverly, former lecturer of the Maine state W. C. T. U., will speak.

A luncheon will be served at noon by the women of the Winchester union. At the afternoon session the annual election of officers will take place.

## WOMAN'S CLUB MEETS

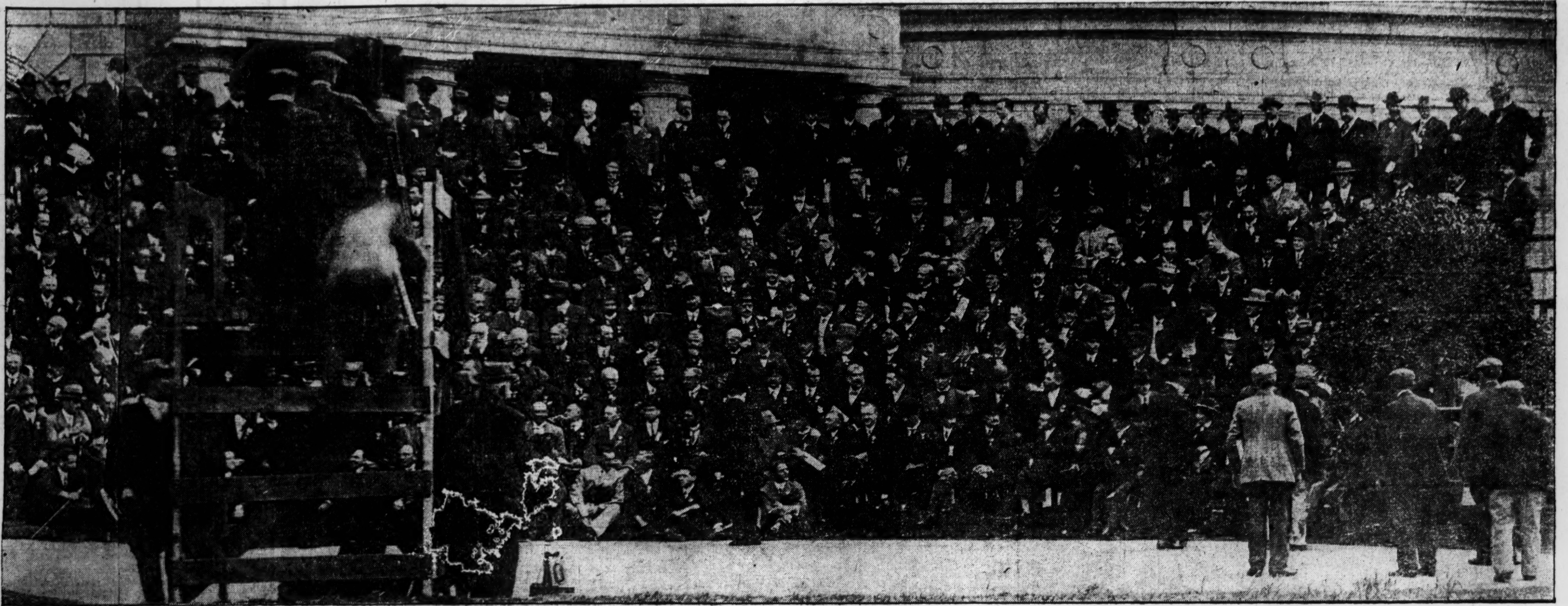
The Melrose Woman's Club will hold its first meeting Thursday afternoon, Oct. 3, in the chapel of the Unitarian church, when Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, will be the principal speaker. Miss E. Gertrude Copeland will preside. After the address there will be a reception to Mrs. Mulligan and Miss Copeland, followed by club tea. Miss Frances Mont will have charge of the musical program.

## OLYMPIC LATE ARRIVING

NEW YORK—The White Star liner Olympic passed Fire island at 2:28 today. She was at Nantucket lightship at 12:30 a. m., and under ordinary circumstances should have been at quarantine about 8 a. m. Report has been received that the Olympic is steaming about 10 knots an hour, something having happened to one of her propellers. Among the passengers are Judge E. H. Gary, H. P. Whitney Charles Steele, H. C. Pierce and Henry Phipps.



# Pose for Photograph Taken Outside of Copley-Plaza Hotel



These are the men who are striving to bring the nations of the earth into closer relationship through more uniform methods of business

## DELEGATES ALSO HEAR PLAN TO HELP SOLVE HIGH COST OF LIVING

(Continued from page one)

that the question was essentially and fundamentally a part of commerce, industry and business intercourse of the world and therefore was to be handled deliberately and intelligently. He said that the final judgment should be simple and comprehensive, and it was such a view that he hoped the congress would adopt. He believed M. Georg's proposition seemed to be the best general resume of the situation at the present day and he hoped it would be adopted.

A. Barton Kent of London said that the general view in England was that postal reforms should be in effect what M. Georg had stated and he favored them.

Don Eduardo Auguste spoke briefly and said that Spain was in favor of international postal reforms and he hoped that the chamber's action would facilitate a satisfactory adjustment of international postage laws for the Universal Postal Union.

Count de Alamedas of Rio de Janeiro was in favor of the views advanced.

President Canon Legrand, when all speakers had concluded, wanted to know how the congress would vote on the question. M. Georg said he hoped the question would be voted upon by the congress as a whole. The proposition was put in English, French and German to the delegates and they voted in favor of the report and to recommend that the Universal Postal Union consider M. Georg's eight recommendations.

A banquet in honor of President Taft will be given at the Copley-Plaza this evening.

At 6:30 o'clock President Taft will take his station in the middle of the room under the chandelier with Major Rhoads on his left and President Joseph B. Russell on his right, together with other distinguished gentlemen who will shake hands with members of the chamber and the delegates. First the visiting

women will be introduced to the President and then the delegates.

The receiving line will be discontinued at 7:15. All members and delegates to be seated at the dinner will be in their places at 7:25, when Joseph B. Russell will escort the President at that time through the small banquet room and up into the balcony to his table in the middle box.

President Joseph B. Russell of the Chamber of Commerce will preside and the speakers will be:

On behalf of the United States, President Taft; on behalf of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, Governor Foss; on behalf of the city of Boston, Mayor Fitzgerald. On behalf of the delegates, M. Louis Canon-Legrand, president of the congress; Grand Uff. Ang. Salmoraghi, president of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, representing the hosts of the Milan congress, and F. Faithfull Begg, chairman of the council of the London Chamber of Commerce, representing the hosts of the London congress.

All questions for voting put before the congress today were in three languages, English, French and German, as a result of a vote taken at the afternoon session yesterday, occasioned by some of the foreign delegates misunderstanding what they were voting upon. Certain arguments were made on amendments which were pronounced by M. Canon-Legrand as new propositions and therefore referable to the permanent committee.

The report of M. Eugene Allard on "Commercial Statistics and the Immediate Institution of an International Office," presented Wednesday, was a proposition to make the terms used in customs by the various countries uniform and to consider collecting export and import statistics for the whole world and establishment of a bureau for the purpose.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Recognizing the initiative taken by the Belgian government in convoking the delegates of 22 states at Brussels on Sept. 19, 1910, for the purpose of devising means of introducing greater harmony and uniformity in the tabulation of exchange of commerce throughout the world;

"Indorses the decision reached at this conference to have instituted by each of these states, in addition to its commercial statistics, a common classification

under which would be grouped merchandise imported and exported with the twofold indication of weight and value.

"Expresses its sincere regret that this common classification does not appear in the statistical tables of the governments represented at the conference to show the conditions of traffic during the year 1911, according to the 185 categories adopted.

"Invites the Belgian government to convocate as soon as possible a second session of the conference, at which the delegates should be able to bind themselves, in conformity, to institute, in addition to the ordinary commercial statistics, a tabulation of the condition of commercial traffic of their respective countries, in order that this may appear, beginning with the fiscal year 1912, as a supplement to these statistics.

"Approves the proposition made at the Brussels conference to create an international bureau of commercial statistics, whose duty it shall be to compile all useful data to furnish the commerce of the world with an annual review, which should as soon as possible be made semi-annual and eventually monthly, of the commercial traffic of the various countries of the globe, to be compiled in conformity with the classification of merchandise adopted by the aforesaid conference.

"And expresses the desire that the Belgian government may without delay invite all the states to come to an agreement which shall insure the putting into operation of the work proposed."

Charles S. Haight of New York supported his report on the desirability of an international conference upon the validation of through-order-notify bills of lading.

He recommended a resolution supporting the Pomeroy bill, approving the central bureau for cotton bills of lading and referring to the permanent committee a plan for calling an international congress which should deal with the problem of adopting uniform bills of lading for the world over. The congress voted upon the three propositions separately and carried them all.

## Fire Apparatus Inspected

Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner of Boston, entertained yesterday the mayor of Madrid, together with the city engineer of the Spanish capital, on an inspection of fire headquarters. The Spanish visitors are attending the commerce congress.

The visitors were accompanied by Superintendent Rourke of the department of public works and by Mayor Fitzgerald's private secretary, Mr. Leahy. Superintendent Rourke, who speaks Spanish fluently, acted as interpreter.

Colonel Cole took the party through the fire alarm office and repair shops and had the members of tower 2 give an exhibition in the yard with the new

65-foot water tower, the cost of which, \$85,000, seemed to astonish the visitors.

In Madrid the mayor said the city paid the firemen 80 cents a day. Hand fire engines are still in service there, he said. While Boston has about 1000 officers and men in its fire department, Madrid has only 320.

## Report on Check Law

After presenting a historical review of the attempts toward unification of legislation relative to checks, the report by Dr. Apt and Dr. Trumpler says: In our judgment any judicial definition of a check would form a permanent restriction which would rob the check of the possibility of further development; it would therefore seem advisable to follow the example of the German check law, which limits itself to enumerate the essential requirements to be met by a check.

Among the prerequisites for a check are: The active capacity, and the passive capacity. By capacity to perform check transactions is understood the capacity to personally acquire rights by means of checks or to assume obligations thereby. The ideas laid down by civil or commercial laws of individual countries govern the contractual capacity, and cannot be subject to modification on the part of the uniform check law.

One of the most discussed questions is whether the parties on whom checks may be drawn should be restricted. The question arises, whether the uniform international check law shall prescribe, under penalty of the non-validity of the check, that this may only be drawn on bankers or banks. In our opinion, the international check law should permit entire freedom as regards the nature of the drawee, if only from the point of view of having the smallest number of causes of non-validity.

The German check law prescribes that the check must contain a designation of itself as a check. It would be highly desirable to have the international check law make the check clause an essential requirement for a check. For an instrument which is designed to serve as a means of payment, this feature seems of great importance.

As regards the wording of the payment clause the existing laws differ, as well as the proposed drafts. As the Hague conference expressed itself in favor of the selection of the word "Auftrag" (order) this should be satisfactory for the check law.

Most of the existing laws require the indication of the date of making of a portion of the text of a check. It does not seem the place of the uniform check law to make any regulations regarding the antedating of checks; it would seem the province of the individual states to take action against this abuse, for instance by a stamp tax.

The Swiss draft of law declares the check contract to be the foundation of drawing of checks. It is not recommended for the uniform check law to require the check contract as preliminary, since this would refer to a fundamental agreement underlying the issuance of the check, but not expressed on the check. Furthermore we can easily conceive of a check transaction without any check contract, since the drawee might also without any binding obligation consent to honor the bills drawn on him.

It is not recommended for the uniform check law to permit a direct action under the check law against the drawee. The following might be stated by the uniform check law:

"The question in how far the taker of a check shall be entitled to funds from which it is to be covered, should be left to national laws for regulation.

"A check drawn in favor of a deter-

mined payee can be transferred by indorsement, except in the case where the maker has prohibited such transfer by the words 'not to order' or an equivalent phrase. The indorsement of the drawee is without effect.

"The law shall fix definite terms of presentation both for domestic and foreign checks.

"The drawee may call for a receipt. The holder of the check is not obliged to accept partial payments.

"A revocation of a check shall only be effective after the lapse of the term for presentation. The check shall not be made void by business disability of the maker, but shall be made void by notice to the drawee of the bankruptcy of the maker. The law should adopt the practice of crossing checks."

## Postal Reforms Report

In his report on postal reforms Dr. Alfred Georg drew up the following propositions, which, after obtaining the approval of the Boston congress, will be transformed into a vote which the permanent committee will be instructed to bring to the attention of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union, and, through its intermediary, to that of all the states of the union.

1. The rate fixed by the Universal Postal convention for the carriage of letters shall be reduced from 25 centimes to 10 centimes. This rate shall be collected by the weight or fraction of the weight of 20 grams throughout the extent of the Postal Union, the weight being calculated by the metric system.

2. The state subscribing to the Universal Postal convention of 1906 which have retained the limits or weight and the rates of the preceding postal agreement shall renounce this exceptional practice.

3. In international postage, the additional charge for the absence or insufficiency of postage shall be fixed uniformly at 5 centimes.

4. The postal administrations of the states belonging to the universal union will deliver to the addressees all sealed letters which come to them from abroad even when the exterior of these letters does not conform to the postal regulations of the country of destination.

5. The provision of article 55 of the Universal Postal convention reading that samples of merchandise must have no merchantable value shall be repealed. The limit of weight for samples shall be raised to 500 grams.

6. For postal parcels, the limit of weight shall be raised from 5 to 10 kilograms. By way of exception, the states of the Postal Union whose domestic regulations forbid the sending of postal parcels, of over 5 kilograms, may maintain this limit of weight.

7. The universal postal convention shall impose on the states of the union a reasonable period for the delivery of postal parcels, varying according to the country of destination, outside of which the postal administrations shall be responsible.

8. The universal convention shall establish a special category of postal parcels of a maximum weight of one kilogram, which, in consideration of a special rate, shall be shipped by a more rapid route.

**U. S. MISSION IS IN BERLIN**  
NEW YORK—An American military mission to Russia has arrived here, says a Berlin despatch to the New York Herald. It comprises Gen. Edward J. McClelland, Col. James Parker, Lieut.-Col. Joseph T. Dickman and Maj. Jesse McF. Carter. The officers will proceed to St. Petersburg after a stay of five days in Germany.

## MR. BIRD CRITICIZES DEMOCRAT PLATFORM IN HIS ACCEPTANCE

In his speech accepting the Progressive nomination for Governor, delivered at Mechanics hall, Worcester, Tuesday, Charles S. Bird of Walpole says that the Progressive party opposes the Republican and Democratic parties because they are dominated and controlled by reactionary leaders. Mr. Bird says that the Progressive leaders believe that reform cannot come from within the Republican party. Especial opposition is felt by the Progressives to the Democratic platform, he said, because of its evasive and illusory character.

Mr. Bird said further: "The Progressive party was not founded to promote or express the ambition of any man. Anyone who thinks so is blind, indeed, to the tremendous force of justifiable social unrest which prevails in every section of our country. We have summoned Colonel Roosevelt to this fight, because we believe him to be the best tool for the work at hand, and also because we believe he is actuated by the same righteous and moral purpose which has enlisted him in every human welfare cause during his long public service.

"On state issues, we Progressives stand squarely on our national platform, in which we have profound faith and which we cordially indorse.

"The leaders of the Democratic party are the real representatives of the invisible government, with which Mr. Wilson, if elected, must settle, and from whom no President, however honest, determined or sagacious, can secure progressive legislation. A platform, my friends, has no real significance, or substantial value to a people, unless it is backed by leaders in state and nation of honest, enthusiastic and patriotic determination, who regard each and every plank a sacred contract with the people.

No one doubts Mr. Wilson's patriotism, honesty and good intentions—amiable qualities which alone, however, do not qualify a man for that great office. In these troublous days, in order to face successfully the pressing social and economic problems which must be met, we need at the head of the government a man of not only great political wisdom and experience, but also one of tested forcefulness and courage, especially one who has a full understanding and appreciation of the social aspirations and needs of the average man and woman. Governor Wilson, by his sneering attitude toward social welfare legislation, as well as by his criticism of labor unionism, shows how little he understands the trend of modern civilization.

**GOV. JOHNSON DEFENDS PLATFORM**  
NASHUA, N. H.—Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, arrived here from Springfield, Mass., shortly before noon today to open his New Hampshire campaign tour. In his speech here the California executive defended the Progressive platform against the charges that it is too radical. From here Governor Johnson goes to Concord, where he speaks this afternoon, and to Manchester for a speech this evening.

## MAY NOT REQUIRE GOVERNMENT AID

CHICAGO—Opinions of Chicago bankers are that liberal deposits of government funds with national banks in New York would be very acceptable, but they say it is a question whether the situation warrants such action at this time. Money is firm but not stringent, and it is contended that, if the United States treasury places a large amount of cash in the banks now, it would not only tend to weaken the effect of any aid that might have to extend later, but it might stimulate speculation, a condition which bankers all over the country are discountenancing at the beginning of the period of crop financing.

Of course, the point is raised that the treasury should not lock up the public funds when they can be used for the movement of the crops and the unusual demands of the fall trade. The secretary of the treasury, from his recent utterances, appears to be quite willing to make deposits on this principle.

**DR. FAUNCE TO TOUR WORLD**  
PROVIDENCE—Brown University opened Wednesday for its one hundred and forty-ninth academic year. The registration will be about normal. President W. H. P. Faunce announced that he expects to start Nov. 7 on a trip around the world. During his absence Prof. Walter Goodnow Everett will be acting president.



**It Wins its way by service**  
**L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter**

(Ball Bearing—Long Wearing)

In buying a typewriter you want a satisfactory answer to three questions:

What will it do for me?  
How well will it do it?  
How long will it do it?

By answering these queries with the needs of the typewriter owner and user in mind, the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Company has attained the front rank in the typewriter field.

Some people think that a TYPEWRITER is a TYPEWRITER and that is all there is to it. Machines may look alike but there is a lot of difference in efficiency. The new Model Five is built not only for straight correspondence but for tabulating, billing, and in fact for every service needed in the average business.

Its ball bearings at all points where friction develops through action, permit close adjustment and insure correct and accurate typewriting. We would like the opportunity to tell you more about it. Write for free book of our new Model Five.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.  
Head Office for Domestic and Foreign Business  
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Branches in All Principal Cities

**AMUSEMENTS**

**Opens Saturday Evening, 7 O'Clock**

Gorgeous Illumination of Huntington Avenue and Mechanics Building, Saturday Evening at 5.30

**GREATEST EVER HELD** **THE 1912 BOSTON ELECTRIC SHOW** **Educational and Practical**

Admission 25c Admission 25c

**GET YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE**

At Any Edison Pay Station or at Herrick's at Same Price

**This is the Show for the People**

**AMUSEMENTS**

**BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**

THE AUCTION SALES OF SEASON TICKETS FOR THE PUBLIC REHEARSALS WILL BE HELD AT SYMPHONY HALL ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPT. 30 and OCT. 1, AND FOR THE CONCERTS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, OCT. 3 AND 4, BEGINNING AT 10 O'CLOCK EACH MORNING.







For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N.E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COOK-Colored cook wants place in private family where second maid is kept, or would do morning work anywhere; please write; good references. MARTHA J. TOLEMAN, 140 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

COUPLE for small country estate; all cook, laundress, man to care for garden, lawns, fountains, etc. H. L. JACOBS, 140 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, SEAMSTRESS wishes employment; does remodeling and repairing of dresses, suits and garments; first-class work. MISS WOOD, 41 Gray st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER wishes position; skilled; preferred; home from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. MISS FRANK FEGLEY, 50 Fairmount st., Suite 6, Boston.

DRESSMAKING and seamstress work by the day wanted by competent woman ANNE M. FRANK, 158 W. Brookline st., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT desired; plain sewing, hemming or drawn work. MRS. JONES, 45 Brook st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Brookline 4702-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by Swedish woman, in small adult family, ELLEN SWANSON, 150 Spencer st., Dorchester, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted 2 days weekly (Monday and Thursday), permanent during winter. MRS. J. H. BROWN, 120 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK of any kind (except washing) wanted by clean, capable woman; long experience in general housework. MRS. FRAZIER, 9 Taft st., Springfield, Mass.

GOVERNESS-Young woman wishes position as governess, companion, or teacher to children under 12, or as attendant to person needing special care; call or write. MISS GLADYS HEATH, 37 Dix st., Dorchester, Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE desires office position; can give instruction in English and French; has had experience in office work. LILLIAN M. FINAN, 927 Main st., Clinton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman of middle age, with long experience in general housework; position to take entire charge of home for one or two persons; no objection to overnight work; references. MRS. J. H. BROWN, 120 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion-Position desired by well-educated, experienced young woman, willing to make herself generally useful in any way; references. MISS ALICE LISCOMB, 270 Harvard st., Suite 1, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position desired by experienced young woman, willing to make herself generally useful in any way; references. MISS ALICE LISCOMB, 270 Harvard st., Suite 1, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Redefined, reliable, middle-aged Protestant woman wants position; good salary; references. MRS. M. A. LAWRENCE, 175 Perkins av., Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted by American woman with one or two business people; best references. MISS M. L. CLARK, 33 Wolcott st., West Medford, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman of middle age, with long experience in general housework; position to take entire charge of home for one or two persons; no objection to overnight work; references. MRS. J. H. BROWN, 120 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Kitchen work, residence Boston, 420 W. 12th st., N.Y.C. on board; mention 7830. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N.E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MAID wants situation in small family in apartment; light housework; good cook. MISS ANNIE ROACH, 66 Thielson st., West Roxbury, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wishes position either in private family or institution; has held previous positions in both; references. MRS. J. H. BROWN, 120 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; care of 2 children and some housework. MRS. C. D. H. Hastings Lane, West Medford, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER or working housekeeper's position wanted in small family; references. MRS. J. H. BROWN, 120 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

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TEACHER-French young lady wishes position to instruct children in French and music during a few hours of the day. MRS. J. H. BROWN, 120 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

TYPIST, multilingual and office work, residence Boston, age 20, good references. MRS. J. H. BROWN, 120 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

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## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

MANAGER, buyer or assistant, buyer of carpets, rugs, etc., wants position in first-class furniture or carpet store; long experience. A. J. BRADY, 100 Broadway, N.Y.C.

MISS GORDON, 1803 3rd st., New York City.

MAID-Colored girl wishes position as chambermaid, MRS. HANNAH H. LAND, 1803 3rd st., New York City.

MAID-Colored girl wishes employment morning cleaning ladies' apartments; will also do laundry; washing home. MISS HATTIE A. BROUGHTON, 41 W. 135th st., New York City.

MAID-Young girl wants work part of the day or hour work. GRACE HAROLD, 7 W. 131st st., New York City.

MAN AND WIFE, experienced attendant and graduate nurse, desire positions together; institution or private; will go anywhere. A. J. BRADY, 100 Broadway, N.Y.C.

MANAGERIAL POSITION by capable business woman; competent bookkeeper; references. MRS. A. M. HOLDEN, 15 W. 122nd st., New York City.

NURSEMAID-Competent American nurse, desires position in private family; references. MRS. J. H. BROWN, 120 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

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# L. N. PARKER'S "DRAKE" ELABORATELY PRESENTED BY SIR HERBERT TREE

QUEEN ELIZABETH IN PARKER DRAMA



(Copyright by F. W. Burford, London)

Miss Neilson-Terry adds to her repute in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Drake"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—His Majesty's theater is stretched to its utmost capacity to hold the immense crowds anxious to witness Mr. Louis Parker's spectacular drama, lavishly produced, and finely acted. This play carries with it a "message," and Sir Herbert Tree, whose name does not appear in the cast, emphasized the fact of its omission at the close of the first night's representation.

"The stage," says Mr. Arnold White, in a brochure handed to each member of the audience with the program, "even more than the church, may on occasion revive tradition, and plant afresh good seed sown long since under the inspiration of a great English soul." And we are told in the same pamphlet that at the rehearsals of this play, "every member of the company was excited by the spirit of Drake." Certainly the whole performance went from beginning to end with a fine spirit, and at a quicker pace than is usually the case with production at this theater.

Then "Drake" himself, played by Mr. Lyn Harding, is a fine figure to inspire enthusiasm. This Drake is a big man in every sense of the word, a rough sailor, a comrade with his men, no courtier where immediate action is necessary, and yet with a dignity that proclaims the tried commander. Mr. Lyn Harding is altogether admirable in the part, giving Mr. Parker's finely written speeches with a real appreciation.

But it is in the scene on board the Golden Hind that he is best remembered, though he shares the honors with Mr. Philip Merivale as Thomas Doughty. Here we see him faced with possible mutiny, mutiny that has been stirred up by his friend and comrade. At the trial which follows, Doughty is found guilty, and the two friends, judge and condemned, face one another for the last time. Bitterness and ill-feeling have gone, and the love that existed between the men returns. They share the loving cup and clasp hands, and then, for one quick moment, they are locked in one another's arms. It was a scene of real drama, intensely moving, and standing alone in a play, well enough of its kind, but popular in the sense of stirring up the slightest and most easily aroused emotions.

But something must be said of the Queen. Elizabeth is first seen at Hampton court, in the traditional Elizabethan rage. It is here she first meets Drake, and her mood finds an echo in the policy of this "pirate." Here is an opportunity for acting, seized on by Miss Neilson-Terry, who has again shown herself worthy of the position she now holds on the London stage. For the rest, we see the Queen, incomparably robed and under a canopy of state, between the trim yew hedges of Drake's garden at Plymouth, reviewing the tattered heroes on board the Golden Hind, and on the steps of old St. Paul in the midst of cheering crowds, clashing bells and blaring trumpets. The Queen, just a little young, bears herself nobly, speaking her lines with the dignity and authority of a great prince.

There is much indeed to commend in the acting throughout. Every one works his hardest, comic sailors, funny old women and individual supernumeraries. It is the makeup of the so-called historic drama, and is thoroughly enjoyed.

This play or pageant of Mr. Parker's will probably be one of Sir Herbert's greatest successes. As a lady said to her neighbor between the acts, it made

As Famous Admiral in New Historical Drama He Achieves Notable Success



(Copyright by F. W. Burford, London)

things like "Fanny's First Play" seem quite trifling. It is the criticism of the majority of playgoers, and to the manager with an eye on the box office, it is worthy of respect. This popular drama is, in fact, a schoolboy concept of history. There is a cocksure air about these perpetually shouting crowds and roistering sailors. Patriotism is unfortunately connected with noise, but a "message" is not easily heard in a row. Theatregoers, however, are chiefly concerned with amusement, and the majority will certainly find it in this play.

Sir Herbert Tree's reputation as a producer is world-wide. Always ingenious, his productions are amusing rather than interesting. The imaginative faculty plays the smallest part in them. Nothing is conveyed. If a crowd is wanted, the largest number of people that can be got on the stage are to be seen there, the whole amounting, as crowds go, to something very small indeed. With an eye, however, for what is theatrically effective, he gets, it must be said, very fine results and much that is pretty, very pretty, indeed, sentimentally pretty.

**CHICAGO'S FINE ARTS THEATER**  
Plans for the coming season of the Fine Arts theater in Chicago are being matured by Arthur Bissell, the new manager. He is now arranging for performances of dramas by Brieux by the Louise Randolph players, says the Chicago Journal. "Mr. Bissell will bring Annie Elizabeth Horniman's Manchester (England) company here after the holidays for a month of performances, and he will welcome to the new playhouse on Dec. 30 the Abbey company of Dublin, with Sarah Allgood, Fred O'Donovan, Arthur Sinclair and J. M. Kerrigan as returning players, and with Marie O'Neill, who could not come here last season, as an

important newcomer. Bissell also has in view a short season by the Coburn Players, who will do some of Gilbert Murray's translations of Greek plays. Arrangements have been made with Winthrop Ames for the staging here of all the plays he mounts at his Little theater in New York city. It begins to appear that the Fine Arts theater venture will be productive of a great deal of interest. Can it be that a layman is to teach old-line managers how to conduct successfully a theater devoted to high ideals? In so far as his preparations give a line on his ability, Arthur Bissell would appear to be the right man in the right place.

Maeterlinck's fairy play, "The Blue Bird," Monday evening begins a long engagement at the Lyric theater. Miss Margaret Anglin will be seen at the Garrick Monday evening in "Egypt," a new play by Edward Sheldon. "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" will be at McVickers for two weeks beginning Sept. 29. Next Saturday night "The Military Girl" will move from the Ziegfeld to the American. Monday evening Richard Carle and Hattie Williams will appear at the Chicago opera house in "The Girl from Montmartre," a farce with music. An intelligent interest is given the performance by the introduction of Barrie's burlesque problem play, "A Slice of Life."

## NEW YORK NOTES

To make room for Robert Loraine's opening in Shaw's "Man and Superman" at the Hudson Monday Tim Murphy in "Honest Jim Blunt" will move to Wallack's. For their first week at the Manhattan, beginning next Monday, Sothern and Marlowe will act "Taming of the Shrew," "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It." Next Tuesday Miss Frances Starr will appear in Edwin Locke's "The Case of Becky" at the Belasco. Arnold Daly will appear in "Steve" Saturday evening at the Harris. William Faversham may open his season in "Julius Caesar" Oct. 7 at the Lyric theater.

## BOSTON OPENING

"The Talker," a topical comedy by Marian Fairfax, begins a two weeks' engagement at the Hollis Street theater Monday evening.

"Oliver Twist," a version of the Dickens' tale by Conyns Carr, comes to the Plymouth Monday evening with Miss Marie Dora as Oliver, Wilton Lackaye as Fagin, Edmund Breese as Bill Sikes and Constance Collier as Nancy Sikes.

"Robin Hood," with a notable cast, comes to the Boston theater Monday evening. "Sherlock Holmes" will be the change at the Castle Square theater Monday. Wilson Melrose joins the John Craig stock company Oct. 7 in "The Aviator." Miss Nancy O'Neill will act "Magda" Saturday afternoon and evening at the St. James theater.

Oct. 7 Cohan and Harris will present "A Polish Wedding," imported operetta, at the Tremont theater.

## GEORGE COHAN'S NEW PLAY

George M. Cohan appears to have made another popular hit with his new comedy without music, "Broadway Jones." The New York Post says that the flavor of Broadway, its sayings and doings, prevailed the piece even though only the first scene was laid in this city; the others being in a chewing-gum factory in Connecticut. Broadway Jones, son of the former half owner of the factory, had sold out his interest to his uncle, four years before the curtain rose, for \$250,000, and settled in New York to spend it, which he did without difficulty. When he inherits the other half the "Chewing Gum Trust" offers to buy him out. He goes to the factory, and finds out that the whole town is dependent upon the institution for a living. One, Josie Richards, induces him not to sell, and all ends happily.

There is nothing in all this to call for serious comment, but it may be said that the incidents follow in natural sequence and that many a more pretentious play has been less worth while. The prologue is fresh, there being less than a dozen spoken words in a space of 10 minutes, and it "went" without the slightest hitch. In this sort of show, consisting largely of "sayings," speed is the chief necessity, and "Broadway Jones" moves fast.

## DE KOVEN DEFINES COMIC OPERA

Reginald de Koven, composer of "Robin Hood," which comes to the Boston theater Sept. 30 has composed 35 light operas and is now at work on a new score. Mr. de Koven regards the term "comic opera" as a misnomer when used to designate what is nothing more than musical farce-comedy.

"The terms used to designate the lighter form of opera," says he, "have become exceedingly mixed, especially in this country. According to technical definition, the difference between grand and comic opera lies in the fact that in the one the music numbers are connected by some sort of the various forms of recitative, and in the other by spoken dialogue. The term 'comic opera' has in this country been woefully misused. Indeed, at this day almost anything in a dramatic form with incidental music, no matter of what kind or class, is dubbed indifferently and inconsequently a comic opera."

"The French divide all works that are of the lighter order into opera comique and opera bouffe. All works not suitable for production at the Opera Comique are included indiscriminately in the latter class. Surely there is a sufficient variety of terms by which one can differentiate with tolerable accuracy between the various kinds of opera."

"If some basis of general agreement

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Any size suite at proportionate rates.  
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Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

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EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT.  
Apply to  
W. J. McDONALD, 95 Milk St.  
OR K. HARMON, 1255 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, ALLSTON.

COMFORTABLE living room (in mission), sleeping room and bath; private bath; meals if desired. Tel. Chelsea 1157-W.

## REAL ESTATE

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, Mass.—Nicely located, highly cultivated shore farm of 75 acres; good buildings, large orchard, 100 feet of shore line; 18 feet depth of water at low tide; very desirable summer place; price \$10,000. For further particulars address P. S. MACY, 76-78 Smith St., New Bedford, Mass.

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35 MINUTES from Courtland St., New York city, large, airy room, steam heat with board, \$10; smaller room, heated, \$8; private house, no other boarders.  
530 Stuyvesant ave., Lyndhurst, N. J. Write.

## BOARD AND ROOMS—INDIANAPOLIS

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room with board; refined neighborhood; private family Indianapolis, 3239 Broadway. Phone North 3736.

## BOOKS

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TWO AND THREE ROOMS with bath and kitchenette.

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## HARVEST SERVICE IN TABERNACLES

Services are being held today in some of the Jewish tabernacles in connection with what is called the Feast of the Ingathering, regarded by the ancients as a general thanksgiving for the fruit harvest.

On Saturday morning a children's service will be held at the Temple Israel on Commonwealth avenue. Rabbi Levi will speak on "The Mantle of Elijah." The Festival of Conclusion will be observed Thursday morning, Oct. 3.

## MAINE W. C. T. U. MEETING

AUBURN, Me.—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, national and state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, concluded a series of recommendations at the opening day of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Maine branch with an appeal to all unions and individual members to do everything possible to uphold and sustain the prohibitory law.

## NEW THEATER FOR MAINE

BATH, Me.—Announcement was made yesterday that Bath will have at once a fine new theater to be built by a company which operates a moving picture house here. The site will be decided upon within a few days, the company having an option on several. The house will have a capacity for 1200.

## MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY

Western Sales Agency

—FOR—  
Eastern  
Manufactured  
Products

This advertisement is intended to reach the eyes of eastern manufacturers who desire a larger outlet to the great consuming market from Missouri river to the Pacific coast.

The advertiser is thoroughly acquainted with jobbing conditions throughout this territory, and is now arranging to establish a sales agency to cover the greater portion of it. Want small wares of domestic or household use. The goods must be useful and possess solid merit. I will take on a few such lines and put good honest effort and whatever money may be necessary into the distribution.

Will be in the East about Sept. 26 and respectfully request an interview with any manufacturer who may be interested. WESTERN AGENCY. Address W 5, Monitor Office.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## An Exceptional Opportunity

to ambitious, energetic men with small capital in each state; secure general agents for the sale of the highest grade bellevue hand vacuum carpet cleaner on the market; easy seller; representative may reasonably expect to clear \$1000.00 up per month; state right free to man big enough to handle it. Write today for particulars and territory you can handle. YAKLEY MANUFACTURING CO., 32 N. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.

## AGENTS WANTED

Local and Neighborhood Agents Wanted—Most powerful efficient Hand Vacuum Cleaner made (carpet sweeper type); sample at wholesale price; work all or part time; first applicant secures exclusive agency. YAKLEY Manufacturing Co., 1050 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

SATISFACTORY REMUNERATION for a capable musician in each city to introduce my songs among voice teachers, students and songsters. JAMES E. MACDERMID, Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## LAWYERS

ROY I. GUTHMAN  
COUNSELOR AT LAW  
18 Broadway, Phone Broad 9973, N. Y. City.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELLIAM C. WOOD  
Attorney and Counselor  
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MARTIN & SHERLOCK  
LAWYERS  
343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer  
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## DENTISTRY

DR. AVA B. H. NUMBERS,  
A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CAL. Edway 1504

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

LAW SCHOOL GRADUATE wants position in lawyer's office. Address W 12, Monitor Office.

## Advertisements

Intended to appear  
in all editions of

## Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The  
Monitor office

## Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper  
Classification.

## 2000 EMPLOYEES IN ELECTRIC SHOW

For the 1912 Boston electric show, which opens in Mechanics' building next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock 2000 special employees' tickets and badges have been issued.

The windows of Mechanics' building will be darkened by day, so that no ray of sunlight will enter. The decorative lighting effects will be the same as at night.

Provision has been made for the purchase of tickets at stores throughout the territory served by the Boston Edison company.

## CUBA CONTRACT PAYMENT MADE

HAVANA—The Cuban government paid on Wednesday its monthly installment on the Havana sewer and paving contract, amounting to about \$400,000. According to the presidential statement the money was derived from the reserve funds of the internal revenue.

Last month the government defaulted for the time in this payment, declaring that it had no money in the treasury. The contractors appealed to the American legation and the account was met

## INSTITUTE GIVES CERTIFICATES TO BANK GRADUATES

Graduate certificates were presented to 26 men at the first dinner of the season of the Boston chapter of the American Institute of Banking. The assembly was held at the Boston City Club last evening and was attended by 160 members.

Horace Ford, William Killoran and George B. Fox, delegates of the chapter at the Salt Lake City bankers' convention, spoke about their western trip. George Allen of New York, director of the institute, presented certificates for the completion of a two-year course in banking to the following:

E. G. S. Baltazzi, R. H. Bean, H. W. Bond, P. B. Brown, A. J. Carter, R. W. Coburn, L. B. Dean, A. E. Fitch, H. S. Ford, L. A. Frost, G. W. Healey, R. C. Kinney, E. F. Larned, P. P. Mason, J. P. Mountain, A. B. Nash, F. T. Olmstead, C. A. Rathbone, R. B. Raymond, G. M. Rich, E. P. Sayward, H. E. Stone, E. P. Upham Jr., R. A. Whittier, A. O. Yeames and H. A. Yeames.

## MAILS CONGESTED BY LITERATURE OF THE CAMPAIGN

DETROIT, Mich.—Because of campaign literature principally, congestion of all classes of mail at the Detroit post-office is the greatest in its history, says the Free Press.

Mail matter which came into Detroit at least three weeks ago is as yet undelivered. It is declared that there are 500 sacks of mail in the postoffice which have lain there for days without being opened. As a result mail for many Detroit business houses is delayed and the conditions appear to be growing worse.

It is said by postoffice employees that most of the mail which has caused the present blockade is due to the tons upon tons of campaign literature which the Democrats are circulating, exercising the franking privileges accorded senators and congressmen.

## BAN UPON ENGLISH WOMEN LAWYERS BEING RESENTED

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The Women's Social and Political Union considered today what action to take in retaliation for the law society's refusal to admit women to the legal profession in England. No decision was reached, but the question will come up again later.

"It is monstrous that solicitors should have the power to exclude women from their calling," said Lady Conway. "Especially in view of the fact that men are in a minority in England it is the height of injustice for them to monopolize all the best professions."

## RECEPTION TO PASTOR

The Rev. Charles N. Thorp, pastor of the First Congregational church in Chelsea and Mrs. Thorp were given a farewell reception last night in the parlor of the church. Members of the parish and representatives of other churches in Chelsea attended.

## PEACE CONFERENCE SESSION STORMY

NEW YORK—A Geneva message to the New York Herald says that great tumult marked the Wednesday session of the international peace congress. The proceedings became at one moment so stormy that one of the speakers was compelled to leave the platform.

Questions connected with Morocco and Tripoli occupied the attention of the congress, and the criticism by Dr. Gobat, president of the International Peace Bureau, of Germany's attitude in Morocco brought the German delegates to their feet in heated protest.

Dr. Gobat was obliged to make a semi-apology and to assure them that he did not intend to infer that either the German government or the German nation was responsible for bringing war so close.

The prevailing chauvinism of Europe was, he said, responsible for that crisis. Representatives of the French Christian Society of Peace said they thought some of the blame for the crisis might be attached to France for intervening in Morocco.

This caused another uproar, and the factions were unable to reconcile their differences, so the subject was referred to a committee which is to try to produce a formula which will not offend either side.

When the Italian adventure in Tripoli was broached in the discussion such an uproar arose that the speaker was obliged to suspend his remarks.

## THRONG ATTENDS CIVIC CARNIVAL HELD AT BEVERLY

BEVERLY, Mass.—With pageant and parade the citizens of Beverly held a civic celebration Wednesday evening which a throng of 50,000 people attended.

At 8 o'clock, the are lights in Cabot street were turned off and 148 new lights, about 100 feet apart, from Elliott street to Pleasant street, were turned on. Through the lighted avenue five Mardi Gras floats were drawn, with the band from the President's yacht, the Salem Cadet band, and the United Shoe Machinery band in attendance.

Among the invited guests were: Rudolph Foster, assistant private secretary to President Taft; John L. Saltonstall and Herman A. McDonald, Mayor Dodge, Mayor Adams of Salem, R. S. Bauer, Col. George D. Post, E. Parker Lewis, Charles E. Jolin of New Haven, Conn., E. K. Lewis of Boston, R. P. Butterick, R. B. Chalmers and S. Fred Smith of Salem, J. L. Anthony of Taunton, George E. Sprague, C. A. B. Halveson and W. C. Fish of Lynn.

## FRESHMEN AT HARVARD HEAR OFFICIALS SPEAK

To avoid mediocrity and to break records in everything, was some of the advice given by President Lowell of Harvard to about 700 Harvard freshmen who attended the mass meeting held at the Harvard Union Wednesday night, Dean Briggs presiding. President Lowell also said:

"If you are here to seek pleasure you are in the wrong place. I know of no occupation so fruitless as pleasure-seeking. You are here to acquire the tool of knowledge and to keep it sharp, bright and serviceable. Know your class. Do not allow the school you attended nor moneyed friendships to keep you from all the men in 1916."

"You owe a duty to your education and to your college. Come out of Harvard a scholar. We rely upon you and we trust you to make your own mark." Other speakers were Major Henry L. Higginson, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus; Dean Yeomans and P. R. Withington.

## MAY ADD \$1,000,000 TC VALUES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—By raising the assessment on all real estate and improvements in villages of Hennepin county the state tax commission proposes to add to the taxable value of the county approximately \$1,000,000. County Auditor Al P. Erickson has received notice from the state board that 15 per cent increase has been ordered on all village realty. Hearing on the change is set for Sept. 27 at the state capitol.



# REAL ESTATE NEWS

WILTON, Me.—What is regarded as of great importance to potato growers and shippers is the establishment this week by the Western Union Telegraph company of a direct wire from Boston to Portland, Caribou, Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield and several adjacent Maine towns. The entire Western Union service in Maine is now under the management of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

**R. ARCHBOLD TO BE WITNESS**  
NEW YORK—When John D. Archbold returns from Europe he will appear as witness before Commissioner Jacobs in the suit of Standard Oil against Waters-Petroleum Oil Company.

### COMPLETES LONG WALK

NEW YORK—Edward Koodinops of San Francisco walked into the office of Mayor John H. Thompson through President Steers of Brooklyn Wednesday, having completed a double trip across the United States on foot. During the trip he made a living by doing odd jobs. He left New York on Oct. 16, 1911, and reached the Pacific coast on May 11.

There are two ways of practising. One is to play regularly round the links, day after day, or so many times a week, dealing with each kind of shot as it presents itself in the ordinary course of play. The other is to take each club separately and to make shot after shot until it attains some degree of accuracy and automaticity in the use of it. The latter is very dependent on the individual. It is certainly useful for a beginner to take out her clubs separately and to find out her exact capacity with each. But in the case of the more advanced player, this is a strenuous kind of practice, never to be resorted to after playing a bad shot. The player should persevere until she can make the stroke at least fairly correctly. If she leaves off after making a bad shot she will be uneasy and hesitating when next she attempts a similar stroke. If, on the other hand, she struggles valiantly until she can make the shot with comparative ease, she will have gained confidence when she comes to take the shot, and is unlikely to fall into the same manner of play which succeeded before.

[illegible]

priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 2	Keemin, for Tacoma	Oct. 19
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 2	Manchuria, for San Francisco	Oct. 12
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 2	Shetland, for San Francisco	Oct. 13
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 5	Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma	Oct. 13
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 5	Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco	Oct. 19
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 5	Lawa, for San Francisco	Oct. 19
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 8	Pile, for San Francisco	Oct. 26
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 9	Panama Maru, for Tacoma	Oct. 30
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 12	Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco	Oct. 1
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 12	Sonoma, for San Francisco	Oct. 4
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 16	Shetland, for San Francisco	Oct. 13
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 16	China, for San Francisco	Oct. 15
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 18	Sierra, for San Francisco	Oct. 19
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 22	Shetland, for San Francisco	Oct. 25
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 23	Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco	Oct. 29
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 23	Sailings for Sydney	
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 26	Ventura, for San Francisco	Oct. 5
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 26	Makura, for Vancouver	Oct. 2
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 30	Sailings from Glasgow	
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Sept. 28	Aorangi, for San Francisco	Oct. 5
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 2	Ventura, for San Francisco	Oct. 19
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 4	Makura, for Vancouver	Oct. 2
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 12	Sailings for Manila	
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 13	Taithybu, for Tacoma	Oct. 23
priz Wilhelm, for New York	Oct. 18		

\*Carries United States mails.

Mails for—		Conveyed by	Mails close	Suppl.
Saila Rica, via Port Limon.....		Steamship—	at Boston P. O.	Mail closes
Africa, West Asia and East Indies,		Philadelpia.....Fri.	7 p.m.	7 a.m.
specially addressed for Azores, via			27. 9 p.m.	10 p.m.
Plymouth and Cherbourg.....		Olympic.....Fri.	28. 9 p.m.	11 p.m.
West Asia and East Indies, via Plym-		Canoë.....Sat.	28. 6.30 a.m.	
outh, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....		Bonaventure.....Sat.	28. 11 a.m.	
Azores islands, specially addressed for		A. W. Perry....Sat.	28. 11 a.m.	
Canoe (via, via) and Cherbourg.....				
Domingo, via Puerto Plata.....				
foundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon,				
via Halifax.....				

to direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.  
 6 p. m., Tuesday at 1 p. m., Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m., for  
 Antwerp mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.  
 Mails for London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports, thence by steamer,  
 close daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fri-  
 days.  
 St. Pierre and Miquelon, via N. Sydney, N. S. thence by steamer, closes at  
 9 p. m., Sept. 15 and 22 and 7 a. m., Sept. 16 and 30.  
 Narcisus, for Newfoundland, for mail on direct steamers from New  
 York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.  
 Parcels post for Newfoundland will be forwarded only on direct steamers from  
 New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns until Oct. 1.  
 Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m., 4 and  
 8 m. for Cuba, specially addressed, close Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.,  
 forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.  
 Mails for Mexico, specially addressed, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 8 m.  
 Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than  
 the times shown above.  
 Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Ger-  
 many, Monday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Friday at 5 p. m.; Saturday at 8:30 a. m.; Nor-  
 way, Sunday at 8:30 a. m.

Samoan Islands, Australia, except west, which is forwarded via Europe and New Zealand.	
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed.	
Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, etc., specially addressed.	
India, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.	
South Sea Islands and New Zealand, specially addressed for Australia.	

OVERSEA DAILY	
Zealandia .....	Vancouver..Fri..27.6 p.m.
Mexico Maru.....	Tacoma.....Fri..27.6 p.m.
Honolulu.....	San Fran...Fri..27.6 p.m.
Pearl.....	Seattle.....Fri..27.6 p.m.
Perla.....	San Fran..Mon..30.6 p.m.
A U S Trans'l.....	San Fran..Mon..30.6 p.m.
Manuka .....	San Fr..Fri..Oct.11.6 p.m.

Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post of the same kind to Canada.  
 Min Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

**ROCK MINERS ATTACK TROOPS**  
**ARLESTOWN, W. Va.**—A report reached here from the military headquarters at Park Creek, West Virginia, that a large force of striking miners had attacked the outposts of company I, first infantry, near Keeferton, Fayette county, which is within the martial law zone.  
 Lieutenant Bell, in command of the company, was reinforced and pursued the attackers over the mountain.



# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## A STILL HIGHER PRICE LEVEL FOR VARIOUS STOCKS

Notwithstanding Firm Money Rates Speculators Succeed in Advancing the Favorite Specialties

### LOCALS IRREGULAR

There was considerable discussion and some uncertainty among traders today regarding the advancing of the rate for call money to 7 per cent yesterday. By some it was not taken seriously. Others believed that it was one way bankers had of discouraging speculation. This difference in opinion caused a rather unsettled tone in the securities market. Opening prices generally were higher than last night's closing figures but there were early recessions. Consolidated Gas, Federal Smelting, American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper were in good request. East Butte was an active feature of the local market. It had a good early advance. The rest of the market was fairly steady.

Easier money induced some good buying today. Woolworth again attracted traders' attention by advancing to a new high point. After opening up 1/2 at 103 1/2 it advanced more than 2 points further before midday. The Wheeling & Lake Erie issues were conspicuously strong. The common opened up 1/2 at 7 1/4 and went to 8 1/4 before midday. The first preferred opened up 1/2 at 12 and rose to 13 1/2.

Federal Smelting preferred opened up 1/2 at 52 and rose to 52 1/2 during the first half of the session. American Smelting opened up 1/2 at 89 1/2 and went to 91 before midday. Pittsburgh Coal opened up 1/2 at 25 and advanced a point. The preferred opened unchanged at 97 and after declining to 96 1/2 advanced more than a point. Ontario & Western opened at 37 1/2 and sold above 39 before midday. Calumet & Hecla on the local exchange opened up 3 points at 58 1/2 and rose to 59 1/2 before midday. East Butte opened up 1/2 at 16 1/2, rose to 16 3/4, and then shaded off. Indiana was weak. It opened up 1/2 at 12 1/2, and declined more than a point. Butte & Superior sold ex-rights at 46 1/2 at the opening, and then dropped the fraction. The rights opened at 1 1/2, and then shaded off. Edison Electric opened off 2 1/2 at 27 1/2, and declined to 27.

Prices were very irregular in the afternoon. There was further improvement in some issues followed by a good decline and again by a rise. Federal Smelting preferred was particularly erratic. It fluctuated within range of nearly 3 points. Lackawanna had a 7 point advance. The tone at the beginning of the last hour was uncertain.

LONDON—The settlement arrangements and peculiar Balkan situation restricted business on the stock exchange, and the tone generally was somewhat unsteady. Domestic issues were inclined to drop.

The advance in American railway shares was resumed. Although larger than usual, the account in this department contained on Wednesday was below expectations.

Peruvians ruled flat, and Chinese were unsettled. It is expected that the new loan arrangements will be put through today, notwithstanding the threat of the Chinese government that it will prevent the utilization of the Salt Gabelle as an interest basis.

There was profit taking in De Beers following the declaration of the final dividend, the stock receding 1/4 to 22 1/2. Rio Tinto was 1/2 above Wednesday's final price at 84 1/2.

**BANK OF FRANCE REPORT**  
NEW YORK—Bank of France weekly statement: Gold on hand decreased f.8, 850,000; silver on hand decreased f.8, 850,000.

## THE WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:** Probably showers late tonight or Friday; moderate east to south winds.

**WASHINGTON**—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers tonight or Friday morning; cooler in western Massachusetts and western Connecticut. The southern storm which has been producing heavy rain on the middle Atlantic coast has now passed out to sea off the Virginia coast. A disturbance central over Lake Superior is producing unsettled weather with showers in the lake region. An area of high pressure which has moved across the border from the British North-west is producing low temperatures in the western sections. Frosts were reported from the Rocky mountains eastward to Illinois and as far south as Oklahoma.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY**  
8 a. m. 52.12 noon 58.72  
Average temperature yesterday, 58.72.

**IN OTHER CITIES**  
New York.....66  
Buffalo.....66  
Pittsburgh.....66  
Nashville.....66  
Washington.....66  
Philadelphia.....66  
Jacksonville.....66  
San Francisco.....66  
Kansas City.....66

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**  
Sun rises.....5:36 High water.....11:07 a. m. 11:25 p. m.  
Sun sets.....5:37  
Length of day.....12:02

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers pf.	2	2	2	2
Allis-Chalmers pf.	91	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am Ag Chem	59 1/2	60 1/2	59	60 1/2
Am B & F Co pf.	160	160	160	160
Am Beet Sugar	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Can	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Car Fndry	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Citic pf.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am H & L	7	7	7	7
Am H & L pf.	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Indus	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Lined Oil	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf.	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am Loco	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Smelting	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Steel Fndry	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Sugar	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am T & T	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Am Woolen	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Woolen pf.	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Anacosta	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Atchafalaya	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Baldwin Loco	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Balt & Ohio	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Beth Steel	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
B R T	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Butterick	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Central Leather	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Central Leather pf.	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ches & Ohio	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
C C & S L	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chi & Gt West	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chi & Gt West pf.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chi & St P	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chi & N W	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Chino	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col Fuel	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Col Southern	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Corn Gas	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Corn Products	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Corn Products pf.	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Del & Lack	163 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Denver	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Eni	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Eni pf.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Eni pf.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Fed Min & C	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Fed Min & C pf.	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Gen Electric	183 1/2	184 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Goodrich	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Goodrich pf.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Guggenheim Ex Co.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Harcourt & W	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Homestake	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Ill Central	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Incorporation	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Met	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Marine pf.	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Int Paper	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Pump	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Iowa Cent pf.	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kan City	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Kan City pf.	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Kan & Tex	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Kresge Co	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Lackawanna	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Lackawanna Steel	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Lehigh Valley	172 1/2	173 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Loose-Wiles B Co.	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
L & N	163 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
May Company	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
May Company pf.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Met Petroleum	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Miam	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
M & S L	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
M & S L pf.	149 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Missouri Pacific	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Nat Lead	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Nat Enameling	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Nat Enameling pf.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N Y Cent	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
N Y N H & H	139 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
N Y State Rys.	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Northern Pacific	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
North American	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Norfolk & Western	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Ontario & Western	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pacific T & T	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pennsylvania	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
P & S S L	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Railroad Min.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Ray Steel Spring	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Reading	172 1/2	173 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Repub Steel	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Repub Steel pf.	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Rock Island	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Rock Island pf.	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
St Paul	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
St Paul & N E	215 1/2	216 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Southern Pacific	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Southern Ry	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Studebaker	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
St L & S W	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S W pf.	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Tennessee Copper	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Texas Pacific	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
The Texas Co	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Toledo Rys & Lt	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
U S Realty	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Underwood	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Union Bag & P	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Union Bag & P pf.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Un Dry Goods	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Union Pacific	175 1/2	176 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
U S Rubber	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U S Rubber 1st pf.	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U S Steel	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
U S Steel pf.	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
U S Steel	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Ua-Carolina Chem.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Walsh	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Wells Fargo Ex	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
West Maryland	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Westinghouse	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Western Union	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
W & L E	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
W & L E pf.	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
W & L E 1st pf.	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Woolworth	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

## BALTIMORE MONEY MARKET

BALTIMORE—The money market continues firm with call loans quoted at 5 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent.

## SWIFT EARNINGS ARE IMPROVING

CHICAGO—Officials of Swift & Company say that the earnings of the company for the current fiscal year have been satisfactory, considerably better than those of the preceding 12 months, but they decline to make any estimates at this time concerning the probable return on the \$75,000,000 capital stock outstanding. However, it is admitted that the margin of dividend requirements will be larger than last year. Some estimates place the earnings at 12 per cent on the stock, against 8.18 in the previous year.

It is still insisted in some quarters that the company soon will issue another block of stock at par and that the present upward movement in the shares is due to expectations of a "melon." Officers of the corporation, however, say that no stock issue has been discussed by the directors.

## DIVIDENDS

The Standard Milling Company declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 31.

The Chelsea Trust Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Winthrop National bank has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 26.

Pittsburgh Coal Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 14.

The H. B. Claffin Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its common stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 7.

The directors of the National Market bank of Brighton have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 21 to stock of record Oct. 4.

The Ohio Traction Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 26.

The Springfield & Xenia Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 28.

The American Coal Products Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 10.

Southern California Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 82 on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The United States Finishing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 26.

The Youngstown & Ohio River Railroad Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 28.

The directors of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., fulfilled expectations by declaring a final dividend of 2s. 6d. and a bonus of 7s. 6d. for



# Information of Interest to Investors :: Commerce

## SHARP ADVANCES IN BESSEMER AND BASIC PIG IRON

Market for Steel Making  
Iron Revives Suddenly and  
Heavy Sales at Higher  
Quotations Are Recorded

### BUYING OF RAILS

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Sharp advances in Bessemer and basic pig iron have come in the past few days with the development of a strong situation in both. Following many weeks of quietness in steel-making iron, while steel products were steadily advancing, this sudden change has given almost sensational interest to the pig iron market. Sales of basic iron have amounted to about 75,000 tons, largely at \$14.75 and \$15 at Valley furnace, and the latter price is now minimum for first quarter delivery, while \$15.25 has been obtained.

Bessemer iron has sold at \$16 at Valley furnace for first quarter to the extent of 25,000 tons, and sellers ask that price for delivery this year also, finding current demand in excess of the supply.

In foundry iron, while buying has fallen off in eastern markets, Lake furnaces have had a busy week, Buffalo reporting sales of 75,000 tons of basic malleable and foundry irons. Prices there have advanced further. A sale of 6000 tons of basic iron at \$14.75 Valley for shipment to the Buffalo district indicates that Buffalo producers are holding basic considerably above the recent level.

The whole pig iron situation is stronger. There are indications that a good deal of the buying for 1913 thus far was the covering of a portion of requirements as an insurance against advances, and that the present rate of melting will mean further buying. Producers are finding increasing indications of a sellers' market.

In southern iron the recent minimum prices are disappearing. One Alabama seller that had not been fully abreast of the general movement has advanced to \$13.25, Birmingham, for No. 2 foundry for last quarter, and the tendency is still upward.

Rail buying continues the strong feature of the finished steel market. It is estimated that fully 800,000 tons have been booked for next year, this amount including 150,000 tons for the New York Central, or 35,000 tons more than the original contract of that system for 1912. The Steel Corporation will furnish 65,000 tons and the Lackawanna Steel Company the greater part of the remainder, several thousand tons going to the Bethlehem Steel Company. The Pennsylvania order is about to be placed and the Southern Railway is in the market.

Car works are far behind on orders and have been pressing for deliveries of steel. It is evident that they are sold up well into the spring and there is recent confirmation of what was said some time back that more cars were sold than were reported publicly.

In the buying for 1913 bars, sheets and tin plates have been conspicuous in the past week. All tin plate manufacturers are now booking business for next year at \$3.60 Pittsburgh. The sheet mills have found a surprising demand for forward delivery. On blue annealed an advance of \$1 a ton was made last week to 1.55c. Pittsburgh for No. 10.

Sales of bars for next year have gone on at a prodigious rate. Agricultural implement makers find indications that the demand for their products will be beyond precedent and the question has already come up of the ability of the mills to supply the needed steel. Jobbers have made large contracts for the first quarter and there have been some efforts to place business in which the speculative element figured, but the mills are refusing such orders.

CLEVELAND—The Iron Trade Review says: Buyers are forcing sellers to make contracts for finished materials for delivery after Jan. 1. Mills are crowded with orders, and anxious to await further developments before making any considerable tonnage for next year's delivery during first half of year. Steel Corporation continues to adhere to an extremely conservative policy, both as to prices and as to tonnage booked. Production continues at a tremendous rate. If steel Corporation continues its present rate of production, its output of steel ingots will be about 17,000,000 tons for the year, or about 3,000,000 tons more than its previous high record. This rate of output indicates total ingot production for the country of nearly 30,000,000 tons.

The stock of pig iron on hand in the middle western territory has declined about 10,000 tons during the first half of September, bringing the tonnage on hand to about 498,000, of which at least 140,000 tons of Bessemer are sold.

For the first time in several years stocks are below 500,000 tons.

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC  
CHICAGO—Wisconsin division of Chicago & Milwaukee Electric has been sold under foreclosure for \$1,600,000 to representatives of bondholders' committee for entire bond.

## STILL LOWER LEVEL MAY BE REACHED BY BOND PRICES

Industrial Activity Has Called Into Legitimate Enterprise a Large Amount of Money and Big Harvests Will Require Still More

NEW YORK—One of the most significant statements made before the Investment Bankers Association convention that was held at the Waldorf-Astoria a short time ago was to the effect that the national banks of the country held \$1,000,000,000 of securities, that state banks and trust companies held \$2,500,000,000 of securities, and that insurance companies held something like \$5,000,000,000.

Such figures show that the banks of the country have come to be investment institutions in a large way and that they are constantly increasing their holdings of fixed securities. Whereas almost invariably these securities of the banks are classed as being high grade issues, it stands to reason that there are cases where institutions, in order to obtain a high income return on their capital, have purchased bonds and stocks which are of the "slow market class," and which, to be liquidated on short notice, would involve considerable sacrifice. In other words, though securities of this class are bought by banks, the banks often have more or less trouble in disposing of them.

There is no doubt that before the year is ended a number of banks and trust companies will be forced to largely convert these securities into cash in order to provide for the demands of the money market, which are steadily increasing. The operation of lightening the burden of the investment holdings has already begun and within the last few weeks there have been sales made of short term notes and of bonds by banks which have had to remit large amounts of currency to the West, Southwest and South for crop-moving purposes. The fact that the corn and wheat crops are considerably in excess of what had been expected in the middle of the summer has made necessary not a little readjustment of affairs at the banks of the grain regions, where it had been thought that no extraordinary amount of currency would be required for the movement of the new wheat and corn.

Furthermore, the industrial improvement which has been in progress since the presidential nominations were made has called into circulation a large amount of money which otherwise would have been available at the banks for reserve.

Thus, while the operations of selling investment securities when a long period of low money is at an end is something that has been faced before, the full extent of the trade recovery and of the crop moving has brought about a transformation in the aspect of the money market, which is bound to find reflection in bonds. It is beginning to appear that the country will have this year one of the largest and most profitable harvests in its history. The wheat yield will be the largest, with one exception, in half a dozen years, very greatly exceeding that of 1911; the oats crop will surpass all precedent; corn promises to run close to the largest of our past harvests, and such crops as barley, rye, flax, rice, potatoes, are all of them to be sufficiently large to warrant the statement that the bulk of the whole will exceed all previous records.

At the same time prices for all these products are on a basis profitable to the farmers, by reason of the deficient yield of last year, so that, saving only in the South where the cotton crop will not exceed previous records it is to be expected that all sections of the country where crops are raised will demand more and more currency as the year advances.

Naturally enough, as this demand increases the investment securities which are held by the different institutions will find their way on the market, unless they yield a larger return to their holders than is obtainable in the money market. The experience of the last half year has shown that the action of the banks with reference to investments is largely similar to the attitude of individuals toward the investment markets. In both cases the aim is to secure as high an income return as is possible. This means, oftentimes, the assumption of an undue risk, and while it is unlikely that there are banks which have gone beyond the limit of safety in their efforts to acquire a large return, many of them undoubtedly have among their assets a large proportion of "slow" securities. Reviewing the incidents of the last half year it may be said that the banks of the United States have made commendable progress toward strengthening their position in the investment market. They have today no "land craze" to finance, such as so recently strained resources of a large number of the institutions of the Southwest, and of late there has been little said about the advances obtained from banks by communities which were living and conducting operations beyond their means. There is no overexpansion at the present time; the general public is living on a more economical basis; there is less disposition to speculate or take undue risks.

All of this means that the bank loans represent a larger degree of legitimate investment than is often the case at this season of the year. It means also that the country on such a solid foundation can find a way of absorbing mortgage issues far more readily than in recent years, when conditions were being faced which made it impossible for the railroads and large industrial corporations to find response to the offering of securities unless those securities were made attractive both in the yield prom-

ised and in the terms of maturity. For a number of years now the railroads which would not see their way to paying high for the capital advanced they have turned to the expediency of short-term notes, but that has never been satisfactory.

Within the last few years the banks have enormously extended their investment account, so that it stands today at an unparalleled figure. Much of this tendency has come from the entrance of the banks into the investment business and the disposition of banks everywhere to transact for their clients much of the business that formerly went to the great investment houses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities where capital is constantly coming forward for investment.

In this respect there has been an extraordinary change of late in the investment markets and in the methods of handling and distributing the great bond issues which are sold annually by the railroads and industrial corporations. On the basis of recent calculations the output of new securities of this class is thought to have reached a total of nearly \$125,000,000 a month. This means that no less than \$4,000,000 of new securities are offered each day in the investment markets of the United States.

### NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is without important demand, and the market remains quiet with dealers still quoting 41c ex-yard.

Rosin—Business continues wholly routine and chiefly in moderate quantities, and the market remains quiet, with quotations nominally unchanged. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.55, gen sam E \$6.65, graded B \$6.90, H \$6.95, E \$7, F \$7.05, G \$7.10, H \$7.15, I \$7.15, K \$7.45, M \$7.60, N \$8, W \$8.50, WW \$8.85.

Tar and pitch—There are no new features and quiet conditions prevail with quotations unchanged at \$5.50/\$5.75 for tar and \$4.42/\$5 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 38c; receipts, 678. Rosin firm; sales 1585, receipts 3495. Prices: WW \$8.25, WG \$8, N \$7.50, M \$6.65, K \$6.62½, I \$6.62½, H \$6.62½, G \$6.60, F \$6.55, E \$6.47½, D \$6.42½, B \$6.35.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s 3d. Rosin common 10s 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine easy at 30s 9d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 10s 4½d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 20s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good \$8.15; spirits, machine, easy at 37c; tar firm at \$2.20; turpentine hard, \$3.25; soft \$4.50, virgin \$4.50.

### BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows with the previous week:

	Amount	Increase
Total reserves	£31,312,000	£219,000
Circulation	28,825,000	278,000
Reserve	41,933,000	61,000
Other securities	34,570,000	£2,315,000
Public deposits	44,040,000	1,115,000
Government securities	13,367,000	885,000
% res to liabilities	51.40	.80

\*Decrease.  
Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 51.40 per cent against 50.60 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 51.40 to 55½ per cent last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £242,760,000 against £219,990,000 last week and £217,972,000 last year.

### THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Amount	Increase
Amalgamated	40½	1½
Atchafalca	110	1½
Canadian Pacific	27½	1½
Chesapeake	61	1½
Erle	37½	1½
Illinois Central	131½	1½
New York Central	133½	1½
Pennsylvania	125½	1½
Reading	173½	1½
Southern Pacific	113½	1½
Union Pacific	173½	1½
United States Steel	78	1½
Do pref	115½	1½
Exchange	4.83½	1½

### SHARON STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

SHARON—Sharon Steel Products Company has awarded contract to the Riverside Bridge Company of Martins Ferry, O., for erection of its new plant, exclusive of the brick work. The buildings will be of steel and brick and the works will be located about two miles southwest of Sharon near Petroleum. The main building will be 400 feet long and 50 feet wide and another building will be 175 feet long and 50 feet wide.

### APPLE CROP WORTH \$2,000,000

WENATCHEE, Wash.—The harvesting of the largest apple crop in the history of the Wenatchee valley is in full swing now, and it is expected that 100 carloads a day will be sent out of this city during the season, as the entire crop of the valley is estimated at 3500 carloads. This will mean approximately 2,000,000 boxes of apples, which will average to the growers net \$1 a box.

### DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent today.

## READING SYSTEM ANNUAL REPORT IS MADE PUBLIC

Total Result of Joint Operations by Three Companies Shows Fairly Good Increases in Earnings

### SURPLUS IS LARGER

The pamphlet report of the Reading Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, has been issued. It covers operations of that company, the Philadelphia & Reading Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company. The income accounts for the separate companies with those of the previous year are as follows:

	1912	Increase
Operating expenses	\$45,571,421	\$892,239
Net earnings	28,516,878	\$411,006
Expenses and taxes	14,654,576	\$93,975
Fixed charges and taxes	2,929,759	\$723,819
Balance	14,424,801	\$200,458
Expenses and taxes	2,919,535	\$1,987,886
Surplus	3,508,838	1,178,430

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, shows a surplus of \$1,121,115, an increase of \$1,121,115 over the surplus of \$1,121,115 of the previous year.

The total result of joint operations by the three companies compares with the previous year as follows:

	1912	Increase
Total gross	\$89,320,135	\$658,502
Total expenses	63,240,302	1,480,208
Net earnings	26,079,833	\$1,838,710
Expenses and taxes	14,573,735	\$1,117,481
Balance	11,506,098	\$721,229
Expenses and taxes	2,919,535	\$1,987,886
Surplus	8,586,563	\$2,734,115

\*Decrease.  
President Baer says: Expenditure for additions and betterments of \$2,629,139 during the past fiscal year charged to income were \$723,819 less than expenditures on those accounts during the previous fiscal year. The largest expenditures on account of additions and betterments were \$1,028,215 for elimination of grade crossings. Of this \$987,197 was for elevation of tracks on Ninth street and on the Richmond branch, Philadelphia. The expenditures made during the past year on account of the elevation of tracks on Ninth street practically complete that section of the work but there still remains considerable work to be done upon the Richmond branch, which will involve some large payments.

Completion of elevation of the tracks on Ninth street makes it proper to state that this important improvement upon the line, over which nearly all of the trains to and from the Reading terminal pass, was executed without any serious interruption to traffic and practically without any loss of trade and that the total cost of the work, which, up to June 30, 1912, amounted to \$7,454,244, is regarded as the minimum at which such work could be done, and that the amount expended by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company was paid out of the earnings of the company, and no obligations of any kind have been added to the indebtedness of the company on account of that work. Of the total cost of the work of \$7,454,244, the sum of \$4,818,427 was paid by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and the balance, \$2,635,816, was paid by the city of Philadelphia.

Deducting from the \$2,629,739 expended during year for additions and betterments, the \$987,197 paid on elevation of tracks, leaves \$1,642,542 for other additions and betterments, somewhat less than during previous fiscal year, but comparing favorably with previous years.

Production of anthracite from lands owned, leased and controlled by Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company was 10,098,831 tons, compared with 10,762,796 in previous year, a decrease of 6.17 per cent.

The company mined 8,671,013 tons, a decrease of 354,601, purchased 441,272 tons, a decrease of 187,394 and sold 10,194,000, an increase of 100,223, the increase being entirely in the low-priced coals.

The decrease in tonnage mined resulted from suspension of mining from April 1 to May 20 ordered by United Mine Workers of America. A new agreement was entered into, covering four years, until March 31, 1916.

Cost of coal mined and purchased was \$-5-10 cents per ton higher than for previous year, and price realized on all sizes was 10-8-10 cents per ton higher.

The total expended for improvements and charged to expense was \$839,742, against \$1,130,040 the previous year.

### ONTARIO & WESTERN

NEW YORK—The directors of the New York, Ontario & Western organized by electing Charles S. Mellen president of the company to succeed Thomas P. Fowler, resigned. No successor of the late J. E. Childs as vice-president and general manager was chosen. The other retiring officers were re-elected.

## UTILITY COMPANY EARNINGS ARE RECORDING GOOD GAINS

Federal Light & Traction Gross and Net Returns Show Substantial Growth—Republic Railway & Light Surplus for Year Much Larger

Federal Light & Traction's earnings for July and the seven months ended July 31 presented a satisfactory comparison with the corresponding period a year ago. For July the gross increased about 18 per cent and the net over 32½ per cent, while for the seven months the improvement in gross was 14½ per cent and that of the net 17 per cent. Officials of the company maintain that the gain shown for the two periods mentioned above will be maintained throughout the remainder of the current year, as the territory served by the various subsidiary properties is growing rapidly in population and wealth.

Following are the changes and per cent of change in revenues and expenses for July and the seven months ended July 31 last as compared with the same periods a year ago:

	July	Seven months
Gross	\$20,328	\$121,267
Expenses and taxes	\$2,917	\$15,204
Net earnings	17,411	106,063

Earnings for the two periods mentioned above do not include operations of the Dering Lee & Electric Company. Were the results of this company to be included, it is possible that the exhibit of returns would have been more favorable than the figures indicate.

Large amounts of money have been expended on the Federal's property during the past year or so for improvements, additions and betterments and considerable more will be put out in the future in order that the system may be able to care for the rapidly increasing business. It will be recalled that only a short time ago \$400,000 first lien and sinking fund gold bonds were disposed of in order to provide funds to reimburse the treasury for moneys spent and to be spent for additions, improvements, etc.

Another important utility company which has given a good account of itself since its incorporation is the Republic Railway & Light Company, which recorded gross earnings in July about 8 per cent in excess of the corresponding period of the year previous, while the net was 3½ per cent more and surplus over interest charges 21½ per cent greater. For the 12 months ended July 31 last the company scored a gross gain of over 8½ per cent, a net improvement of 8 per cent and a gain in surplus of approximately 15½ per cent.

Below are the changes and per cent of change in revenues and expenses by this

company for July and the 12 months ended July 31 in comparison with the previous year:

	July	12 months
Gross	\$16,421	\$109,722
Exp and taxes	9,058	733
Net	7,363	109,722
Interest	1,450	8,514
Surplus	\$2,154	94,508

\*Decrease.  
Some interesting facts are given in connection with the territory served by the Republic company which is stated to be growing rapidly. In one of the cities served by the company during the past 5½ years over 30 miles of buildings have been constructed at a total cost of \$27,000,000. The coke consumed in Youngstown annually would cover a 160-acre farm 60 feet deep. This city is a wealthy manufacturing center and gives promise of still further development in the future.

At the present time extensions and improvements are being made to the Republic's plants, etc., which call for the expenditure of \$1,500,000, the financing of which has already been accomplished. A new 25,000 horsepower steam generating plant, conveniently located on a property between the parallel tracks of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads and the Mahoning river is the chief construction item. This development will be completed at an early date and its initial generating equipment will be two 7500 Kw. turbines, supplied with steam from two boilers equipped with mechanical stokers and superheaters.

Securities of the Republic Railway & Light have a ready and broadening market. At present prices the preferred yields about 7½ per cent on the investment, and the common is said to have good prospects, although no dividends are paid on it at present. The preferred is now quoted at around 82 and the common at 30. During the past few weeks there has been considerable selling of both preferred and common stocks, which has made both issues a little soft, but according to well informed interests this is only a temporary condition. The preferred stock pays dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Federal Light & Traction preferred is now selling at about 86 and the common at 30. The preferred pays dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and the yield at present prices is around 6.90 per cent. No dividends are paid on the common.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

The 7 per cent rate for call money at close in New York Wednesday was the highest since the first week of 1910.

Potash deposits recently found at Goldfield, Nev., are believed to be of enormous value and will be thoroughly mined.

The annual shortage of cars for handling Kansas wheat has come, and practically all the elevators are overflowing and thousands of bushels being piled on the ground.

Since Jan. 1 rail mills have booked orders for 2,935,000 tons, including about 800,000 tons for 1913 shipment, of which Steel Corporation will roll close to 500,000 tons.

Paris special says: Already scores of fresh capital issues have been announced including Brazilian, Russian and Swiss railways. Introduction is imminent of shares of Butte & Superior Copper.

New York Edison Company has purchased a majority of the \$500,000 4 per cent bonds of the Long Acre Electric Light & Power Company. This eliminates competition after a long legal fight.

### YEAR'S TOTAL COTTON SUPPLY

WASHINGTON—A preliminary cotton report of the census bureau today shows the total supply for the year ended Aug. 31 to have been 17,673,204 running bales. Stocks at the beginning of the year were 1,375,031 bales, ginnyings 16,068,987 and imports 229,276. The distribution was 10,681,758 bales exported, 5,367,671 consumed and 1,623,865 stocks held. Manufacturers' stocks were 871,293 bales.

Active cotton spindles were 30,312,730, of which 11,585,938 were in cotton growing states and 18,726,891 in all other states.

### FARM PRODUCTS AT LOWER PRICES

NEW YORK—Farm values of important crops have declined several points between Sept. 1, 1911, and that date of 1912. On the latter date the federal government's departmental index of average prices was 137.6, compared with 141.6 a year ago. Ten products compare as follows:

	Sept. 1, 1911	Sept. 1, 1912	Increase
Corn	77.6	65.5	-12.1
Wheat	85.8	84.8	-1.0
Oats	35.9	40.4	+4.5
Barley	33.5	27.0	-6.5
Rye	10.8	76.0	+65.2
Buckwheat	78.8	74.0	-4.8
Flax	162.6	203.6	+41.0
Potatoes	65.0	113.7	+48.7
Hay	121.4	81.6	-39.8
Cotton	41.3	11.8	-29.5

\*Decrease.

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## MARKETING WHEAT NOW COMMANDING MUCH ATTENTION

Exports Restricted by Railroad Congestion and the Steadily Advancing Ocean Freight Rates

### RUSSIA'S BIG CROP

Marketing of the great wheat crop this year is commanding a larger share of attention than ever before, largely because of the unprecedented proportions of the movement. Last week was a record breaker for this period. Total receipts of wheat at nine primary markets were 14,630,761 bushels against 7,066,643 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago, an increase of 7,573,118 bushels, or 107 per cent.



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GERMANY IN ACCORD  
WITH NEAR EASTERN  
POLICY OF AUSTRIA

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A semi-official manifesto was published regarding the conference between the German imperial chancellor and the Austrian minister for foreign affairs.

The two days' visit of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg at Buchlau, the country seat of Count Berchtold, afforded opportunities for comprehensive political discussions, and all important questions relating to foreign policy at the present moment were given close attention, that of the near east being particularly minutely considered. The views of the Austrian and German statesmen entirely coincide upon all these questions.

Dr. Moharrem Bey, one of the most prominent leaders of the Egyptian national party, who is in close touch with persons of authority in the Ottoman empire, and who is himself regarded as an authority upon all Turkish questions, has given the special correspondent of the widely-read Berliner Lokalanzeiger some interesting information concerning the negotiations for terminating the Turco-Italian war.

These, he said, had arrived at a point from which it might with some certainty be predicted that a basis for official negotiations would be formed. All that had hitherto been done along these lines had been done unofficially by persons who, although in a distinguished political position, had no direct authority for carrying on their endeavors. They had merely permission from their respective governments to discuss the question of peace minutely among themselves and report the results arrived at to their governments.

It was not generally known that the first meeting of these confidential agents, if such they might be called, took place at Stockholm and the second at Copenhagen. They next met in Switzerland, where the place of meeting was constantly changed. Until a basis for official negotiations had been arrived at, these conferences were to have been kept a profound secret, and as long as they had been confined to Scandinavia they had remained such. When, however, the place of meeting was transferred to Switzerland secrecy was no longer possible. Tourists passing through had doubtless seen well known Turkish and Italian politicians in the same locality and it had not been difficult to draw conclusions.

That strenuous efforts in the cause of peace have been going on for a longer period than is generally known is clear, and from all appearances there is a prospect of that desirable end being attained within a short time.

GREEKS PROTESTING  
AT TREATMENT OF  
FELLOWS IN TURKEY

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece—The site of the temple of the Olympian Zeus was the scene recently of a meeting of some 30,000 people to protest against the condition of Greeks in Turkey.

The meeting was attended by all the associations representing Greeks in Anatolia, Roumelia, the archipelago, Cyprus, Crete and Samos, by the patriotic societies and the trade unions of the kingdom, as well as by numbers of peasants. The meeting passed a resolution denouncing the outrages committed on the Christians in Turkey and the violation of political, national and individual rights; demanding the recognition of the existence and rights of the nationalities in Turkey, and the energetic intervention of the Greek government in obtaining international guarantees. Meetings of a similar nature took place in Patmos, Missolonghi, Volo and other towns in Greece.

A deputation of five delegates from the Athens meeting waited on the Greek premier, Mr. Venizelos, who declared to them that the people and would watch over national rights which it was their duty to defend. The press continues to publish articles urging that Greece should undertake armed intervention.

## BELGRADE STUDENTS PROTEST

(Special to the Monitor)

BELGRADE, Serbia—The Theater square was the scene recently of a mass meeting of students; the object of the meeting being the condemnation of the Turkish policy in old Serbia. The students delivered inflammatory speeches, and called upon the Serbian government to make strong protests. The proceedings passed off in an ordinary manner and the students dispersed without any further demonstration.

## EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY ADDED TO

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Forty further additions having been added to "Everyman's Library," the number of shilling books of this series will now amount to 640.

SPAIN TO AGREE  
UPON QUESTION  
OF ROYALISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—The semi-official press announces the fact that an agreement has been come to between Spain and Portugal which will shortly be signed, with regard to the attitude to be adopted by the former towards the Portuguese Royalists.

The complete failure of the attacks by Captain Conceiro and Lieutenant Sepulveda has apparently convinced Madrid that the Portuguese republic is an accomplished fact. Added to this, her own troubles through the strikes have shown her the danger of embittering the revolutionary groups, who have been stirred into action stronger than they would probably have taken by the deliberate blindness of Spanish officials to what was happening upon the frontier.

PARIS TAKING ACTION  
TO END BILL POSTING  
ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The commission appointed by the prefect of the Seine, M. Delenney, to deal with the disfigurement of the streets and especially public buildings of Paris by the bill posters is bringing good results, for the municipal council itself has been stimulated into taking drastic action.

Orders have been issued for the removal of all advertising posters from the beautiful arcades of the Rue de Rivoli and from the walls of the principal churches and public buildings, none of which are in future to be used for advertisements.

It is further indicated that in future all bill posting in the city on the actual walls of schools and other buildings belonging to the state or municipality will be strictly prohibited, and this form of advertisement as far as such buildings are concerned, confined exclusively to the use of frames to be erected under the control of the municipality.

One of the greatest difficulties the authorities have to contend with is the midnight raids of the pirate bill posters, who stick their bills on the walls of private houses. This business is so extensively organized that the bill sticking fraternity know well beforehand which proprietors will submit to the nuisance rather than put themselves to the trouble to take the necessary legal proceedings.

It is expected that the municipal council will now put an end to this state of things by offering to take upon themselves the cost and labor necessary to suppress the offenders and thus relieve the various proprietors from a procedure which they are disposed to regard as even a greater inconvenience than that of the disfigurement of their walls.

CENTENARY LEADS  
TO IMPROVEMENTS  
IN GEORGETOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana was named after the British sovereign just 100 years ago. The place has been previously known as Stanbrook, a name given by the Dutch settlers who were its founders.

The centenary of the English town is being marked by civic improvements which aim at making it one of the attractive cities of the tropics. The Dutch settlers, who carried the memory of the canals of their native land with them, had dug the streets with trenches for transport purposes, and these remained until quite recently. They are now being filled up and trees planted in their stead.

Already Main street, one of the principal thoroughfares of Georgetown, is planted with a fine avenue of saman trees and is one of the attractions of the town. British Guiana has a railway from Georgetown to Mahaica, 21 miles long. It is hoped that the new Governor, Sir Walter Egerton, will encourage hinterland railway schemes and other developments.

KAISER'S HUT IN MANEUVERS  
IS SIMPLE AND SOLDIER-LIKE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Kaiser established his headquarters for the imperial maneuvers at the small village of Limbach, about four miles to the southwest of the Saxon town of Oschatz. Here amongst the fir trees he erected four little roughly constructed huts with walls and roofs composed of pine poles and asbestos.

In one of these, a building 30 feet long by 12 high, he lived during the military operations. The furniture of his sitting room, which consisted of a writing table, another small table, a cupboard and two chairs, was of polished deal. His bedroom contained only a bedstead and a deal washstand, whilst a

BUSINESS OF NEW CHINA IS NOW IN  
HANDS OF WESTERN-TRAINED MEN

(Photo by M. Mumeys, Hongkong)  
CHAN KING MING  
Prefect of police in Canton

DAILY HERALD SAYS  
LABOR PARTY IS NOT  
ASSET OF LIBERALS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It would be difficult to find anything more contradictory than the Liberal and the Labor views regarding Midlothian.

Speaking recently at West Hartlepool, Herbert Samuel, the postmaster-general, declared that "the circumstances in which Midlothian returned a Unionist member to Parliament must cause us to think whether it may not be necessary to effect some change in our electoral machinery, so as to prevent the possibility of what was now occurring, namely, great constituencies, like Midlothian and Crewe, being represented by those whose views are the views of the minority and not of the majority."

For the purpose of this argument Mr. Samuel includes the Labor and Liberal forces in one army and explains that the Unionist, representing a minority of votes, has been returned.

This is by no means the opinion of the Daily Herald, one of the principal organs of the Labor party. "We must really protest," explains an editorial in an issue simultaneous with the postmaster-general's speech, "against the monstrous impertinence of the Liberal side in calmly adding Provost Brown's vote to that of Mr. Shaw and submitting the total Progressive vote as one in favor of the present government. Every vote given for Provost Brown was as much a vote against the government in intention as any vote given to Major Hope. In effect it was much more so."

Indeed, the writer of the article goes on, "the outstanding fact of the situation is that out of 14,423 who voted, 8434 voted against the government. We have not the smallest doubt that at least an equally large proportion would be found voting against the Conservative government. So that both sides in an empty way of words seem to us wrong in their claims but right in their re-cremations."

It would seem from this that the Labor party have definitely determined to constitute themselves a third party, and to decline any longer to be included under the common heading of Progressive, with the Liberals.

## YOUNG TURKS MEET

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The congress of the committee of union and progress opened recently at the Nur-i Osmaniye Club. About 70 delegates were present, including members of the central bureau and 26 deputies. The proceedings were confined to the reading of the central bureau's report in which the action of the Senate and the cabinet was described as unconstitutional.

Young Republic Has Freed  
Itself From the Mandarin  
and Present Officials Are  
Drawn From All Classes

## CHRISTIANS ACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—Perhaps it has not been realized that with the disappearance of the throne and the empire there also passed away the picturesque figure and imposing equipage of the mandarin.

Curiously enough, this word, which applied to all officials from the highest court dignitaries to the lowest magistrates, is of Portuguese origin, being derived from the word "mandar," to order. Formerly, mandarins were divided into nine ranks, each rank being distinguished by its special buttons worn on the hat and also by its special dress, the promotions in these ranks being made by imperial decree. They were drawn from the litterati, the men who had succeeded in passing the examinations in the classics of China. They were autocrats, too, these mandarins, and carried out their executive and judicial duties in a manner which helps to explain the lack of progress in China.

While many of them were patriotic, honest, and well-meaning, the majority were but time servers, and only regarded their appointments as a means of providing them with the wherewithal to build up a substantial competency it not a fortune. They were gorgeously attired, and when they rode in their sedan chairs carried by an army of bearers they had attendants clearing the way.

## All Is Changed

Now this is all changed. The successor of the mandarin is a fairly modest civil servant, attired in European dress, perhaps wearing a frock coat and a silk hat, and speaking English with a pronounced American accent. He is no longer an autocrat. He realizes that he is the servant of the people, not their master, and he knows that he is subject to the corrective of public opinion and newspaper criticism.

As a rule he is filled with enthusiasm for the regeneration of China, and though it has to be admitted that there are those who have no other ideal but graft, it must be said on the whole that the Chinese civil service is infinitely better than the system it superseded. It has not only brought good men into prominence, but it has given opportunities for men to show the good that was in them.

The present officials are drawn from all classes of the people. They must, of course, possess some special qualification, such as a knowledge of a foreign language, not necessarily English. Most of them are men who have been trained in Europe, America or Japan, and it is interesting to note that a great proportion of the new class of civil servants are Christians.

## Sunday Is Observed

In the south about seven tenths belong to the new faith, and the work of the public offices is now confined to six days a week. Though the officials must wear European dress on duty, they are glad as a rule to don their lighter Chinese garments when they return to their homes in the evening, much as the Japanese business man of today wears western costume during the day and gets into his kimono when he is in the retirement of his own family.

It has been pointed out before how that the change of national costume is affecting a number of native industries, and this is particularly noticeable in Fatsan near Canton. Here at one time there were several streets devoted to the manufacture of mandarin hats. Now their occupation is gone and the shops are closed.

The illustrations show the change which has taken place in the costume of the officials. The photograph of the old-time mandarin shows the picturesque hat, though the richness of the robes are not very apparent in the picture.

Chan King Ming, the present prefect of police in Canton, is a most energetic official who scrutinizes the hundreds of documents which he has to sign daily, and who is disliked by many because of the decisive measures he takes to insure peace and order.

OIL ENGINEERING  
SEEN AT OLYMPIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the exhibition devoted to hardware and ironmongery which was held at Olympia recently a section was devoted to oil engineering. The section only included a few exhibits from a score or so of exhibitors, but among them was a complete model of a derrick with engine-driven drilling rig and full string of tools and pulleys, the property of George W. Mancel.

Models of Russian grilling plant of the Baku type were among the exhibits and a new device for bailing oil, the invention of Mr. Waller of Amsterdam, which was shown by E. Heper of Le Clos, Leyden. In this arrangement the bail need not be taken entirely out of the casing, but opens automatically and discharges its contents as soon as it has been raised to a certain height.



CHINESE MANDARIN  
In now discarded hat and dress

MEMBERS OF LABOR  
PARTY SEE FLAWS IN  
NEWPORT CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The trade union congress at Newport has been the subject of some criticism on the part of members of the Labor party.

G. N. Barnes complains that trade unionism is wasting its time on matters of minor importance, when it should be securing for labor the eight hours' day. Mr. Barnes considers the work of the Newport congress of a negative description. Its resolutions were against compulsory arbitration, against legalizing voluntary agreements and against the insurance act. Reconstructive proposals were remarkable by their absence.

Philip Snowden, M. P., criticises the decision of the congress against compulsory arbitration. He points out that the Labor party will now have no authority from trade unions to make constructive proposals to the government when it is brought forward. He proceeds:

"The British trade unionists cannot go on as they have been doing. They cannot have state help when they want it and repudiate it when it does not please them. They cannot go on opposing the interference of the state in the labor disputes as a general policy, and when they have got themselves into a labor dispute and see that they are going to be beaten, come to the government and the House of Commons to get them out of the difficulty."

ACQUITTAL IN  
ROUSSET TRIAL  
SEEMS CERTAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER—The verdict in the Rousset trial has not yet been given. The whole trend of the evidence, however, makes it practically certain that it will end in an acquittal. The prisoner's friends claim that the military evidence against him has broken down, and there seems to be no question that neither Lieutenant Pan-Lacroix nor Sergeant Laloo have succeeded in making good their statements. The result of the inquiry will, it is expected, be made known in a few days.

## FRANCE TO PLACE SUBMARINES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—It is stated that the French second flotilla of large offensive submarines now in course of formation will be attached to the Mediterranean squadron. It will include, amongst others, the Circe, Calypso and Faraday.

BATHS OF CARACALLA YIELD  
STATUES AND ANCIENT TEMPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The baths of Caracalla, until acquired by the state, formed part of the domain of the Augustinian Brothers. In the recent excavations discoveries have been made in what is known as the stadium of the baths, which lead one to suppose that they were used in the middle ages as quarries to provide churches and palaces with marble and also as a gigantic limekiln.

Fragments of marble of a rare quality have been found bearing a close resemblance to the marble columns supporting the baldachino in the church of S. Gregory. Valuable discoveries of statues in the channels for discharging the water from the baths have been made.

The fragments of a statue larger than life, a Greek masterpiece, representing Venus Anadiomena with her arms raised

CAPT. AMUNDSEN  
LECTURES BEFORE  
NORWAY'S RULERS

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Captain Amundsen, the discoverer of the south pole, delivered a lecture on his explorations in south polar regions before the Geographical Society here recently. The King and Queen of Norway being present as well as the president of the French Geographical Society, members of the cabinet, and most of the crew of the Fram, the ship of the expedition.

The lecture was listened to with the utmost attention by the large audience, the lantern slides of scenes in Antarctic regions being greeted especially with tremendous enthusiasm.

Captain Amundsen read a letter from Professor Alexander which declared that, from his examination of the records of the expedition, he deduced the fact that the pole is situated at 89 deg. 58.6 min. latitude south, and that the expedition passed probably within a few yards of it.

ZIONIST COMMITTEE  
HEARS REPORT UPON  
WORK IN PALESTINE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The International Zionist organization held a conference of its central committee here recently. Seventy delegates from different countries, including France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, the United States, and South Africa attended.

The meeting was opened by Prof. Otto Warburg, chairman of the central executive, who said that the colonizing work in Palestine had been conducted in thorough accord with the laws of the Ottoman government, and that the authorities in Constantinople were being furnished with reports as to the aims of their movement.

Dr. V. Jacobson, manager of the Anglo-Levantine Banking Company in Constantinople, gave a report upon the political situation in Turkey as it affected the Jewish Nationalist movement. He said that the present crisis would be followed by a period of constitutional progress which would be beneficial to the accomplishment of the aims of the Zionists. What Turkey most needed for its economic progress was an adequate labor force to cultivate the 90 per cent of its land that lay fallow. No better people could be found for this purpose than the Jews.

With regard to the statement which had been made that the Zionist movement was subservient to Turkish political parties, Dr. Jacobson said that they were not engaged in any intrigues, and that they held aloof from the conflicts of the Turkish parties, though it was their natural wish that constitutional liberty should be firmly established in the empire.

Herr N. Sokolow insisted on the necessity of securing the sympathy of England with their plans, as the financial interests of the movement (Jewish Colonial Trust and Jewish National Fund) were registered as English companies and their sphere of operations was in Palestine.

A budget of £11,600 was adopted for the ensuing year, and it was resolved to hold the next congress in Vienna in August, 1913.

WOMAN EXPLORER  
AT WORK IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

SRINAGAR, India—Mrs. Bullock Workman's expedition has been most successful. She has completed the exploration of the Siachen glacier which is 50 miles long in the Karakoram mountains.

Mrs. Workman also made the first ascent of a high peak, and found and ascended four new cols of geographical importance varying from 18,000 feet to 21,000 feet in height. One of these cols, Mrs. Workman explains, connects the Siachen glacier with the unexplored Kondus glacier, via which the caravan returned. A complete survey of that Siachen glacier and all its affluents was also made.

BATHS OF CARACALLA YIELD  
STATUES AND ANCIENT TEMPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

arranging her hair, is the most valuable from an artistic point of view; but besides the Venus, two archaic statues of Greek marble, one of Apollo and the other of Bacchus have been discovered, also the torso of an athlete, and a charming statuette of a satyr.

Besides the marble fragments, there has also been brought to light the most complete remains of a temple to Mithras yet known. The temple measures 23 meters by 9.70 meters. It consists of several subterranean rooms, inaccessible to light, and a main hall composed of a central nave paved with black and white mosaics, and two aisles divided into three parts by three rows of columns. On one of the walls is a representation of Mithras. One of the altars to this Persian god was found intact. Almost cubic in shape it represents a rocky precipice with a snake in the stones.

AUSTRALIA PLANNING  
WELCOME IN 1914 TO  
BRITISH ASSOCIATION

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the British Association in Australia in 1914 are already being considered.

The Victorian committee formed for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be necessary in connection with the visit of the members of the association, met under the chairmanship of Sir John Fuller, the state Governor. Prof. Orme Masson, F. R. S., professor of chemistry at the University of Melbourne, explained that a request had been made by the prime minister that committees should be formed in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane. It was stated also that at the time the invitation was made a sum of £10,000 had been fixed by the federal government to cover traveling expenses, but that this sum had since been increased to £15,000. It was announced also that free railway traveling was to be provided in the various states.

The party would probably land at Fremantle early in August, 1914, but it was hoped that a few members would arrive in advance as guests of the state. The total list would, it was expected, include some 150 prominent scientific men, although the total number would doubtless amount to as many as 250. According to present plans arrangements will be made for the members of the association to proceed to Adelaide where some few days will be spent, after which they would travel to Melbourne where the first portion of the presidential address would be delivered in the town hall. It is expected that the visitors will travel from Sydney to Brisbane returning to England by northern and eastern ports. Before the meeting of the Victorian committee closed a number of committees, including executive, scientific, business, sub-committee, reception and others were appointed.

NEW SOUTH WALES  
MAY SOON ADD TO  
ITS WHEAT BELT

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Since 1904 New South Wales has added a very large tract of country to what is known as the wheat belt of the state, i. e., the area in which wheat may be profitably grown.

By adopting the latest scientific methods of wheat cultivation an additional area of 13,450,000 acres has been added to the farming lands of New South Wales now permanently and profitably under wheat. Of this 4,091,000 acres are in the northern portion of New South Wales, the balance, 9,359,000 acres, being mostly within the Riverina division.

There are still large areas, especially in northern and western Riverina, admirably suited to wheat cultivation. With the advance of settlement, the cutting up of large estates, and the extension of railway communication, there is every reason to believe that the area now known as the wheat belt will be extended considerably in the early future.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## RETROSPECT AT ENGLISH USE

THERE is a little book on English, written by Dean Alford in the early sixties, that is one of the interesting evidences of linguistic change and progress. We find him defending or challenging certain usages which were creeping but newly into the language, usages which are today accepted as a matter of course. Progress was one of these, used as a verb. Purists of that time disliked the growing use of this word as a verb. The dean, however, found it in Shakespeare, although Shakespeare's verse shows that the verb was used as the noun is, and therefore the dean gave it his cachet. He found that this use of nouns as verbs is ugly when it begins, but that it is necessary and cannot be prevented. If the language really needs a given usage it is sure to become established. Dean Alford cites the verb to experience as one of these ugly innovations, and further instances various participles used as adjectives which have not been adopted in the whole verbal form, for example, talented, moneyed. "Instance" is perhaps another example of a noun made a verb. Milton used the word progress in a verbal form, though he used it, strangely enough, as a transitive verb and wrote, "Progressing the dateless and irrevocable circle of Eternity," meaning moving along the circle. This use is not found in modern English though the passive form of the verb is occasionally seen, meaning to advance, as legislation, when a bill is said to be progressed. It was Milton who introduced the verb experience in the participial form, so Dean Alford says, when he wrote,

"He through the armed files  
Darts his experienced eye."

### "Larger Life"

No man can find nor in himself perceive  
Sometimes at waking, in the streets  
Sometimes,  
Or on the hillside, always unforewarned,  
A grace of being, finer than himself.  
That beckons and is gone—a larger life  
Upon his own impinging, with swift  
glimpse  
Of spacious circles luminous with mind  
To which the ethereal substance of his  
own  
Seems but gross cloud to make that  
visible,  
Touched to a sudden glory round the  
edge.—Lowell.

## An Obedient Heart

Prayer that stops with self falls short of God's listening ear. We are wise, then, if we pray for an obedient heart. At first the little child receives everything from its parents. By and by it wakes up to the fact that something is expected on its part, and it begins to give. The dawn of happy love comes when the child is anxious to obey. God gives us so much! But what God asks of his children is an obedient heart.—Isaac Ogden Rankin in Congregationalist.

## WHY ROME PUZZLES THE SIGHTSEER

WHO that has been to Rome would not follow with delight the sparkling exposition of the reasons why Rome is so difficult, and at first so disappointing, which Dr. Crothers sets forth in a recent number of the Atlantic. He describes the bewilderment of a New England minister, who is striving conscientiously to take his Rome historically and goes walking with Hare every day, only to find that the Pantheon, though founded by somebody, was destroyed and rebuilt by other somebody, and that its notable bronze columns are in St. Peter's. When he gets there to look at them he is distracted by the monument to Victor Emmanuel, and returns to the Pantheon to find the memorial to Raphael. Santa Maria Sopra Minerva—a church built on the ruins of Domitian's temple of Minerva—with its sculpture by Michael Angelo, types the confusion of periods, people and things which overwhelms the new visitor to Rome.

Furthermore, the look of many of the ancient ruins is disappointing. Bricks do indeed seem a little unsympathetic form for ruins to take, most especially as they make it hard to distinguish a ruin from a new building in process of erection. The traveler had lately gone into what appeared to him like a huge new structure from which the workmen had just gone out to dinner only to find that it was the baths of Diocletian. Then opening a door he found himself in a huge church with a modern history. On the Campo dei Fiori where the vegetable market is held there are to be gained many thrilling impressions of the far past, but the market women cannot imagine that anything is more interesting to any one than the price of fresh vegetables. Indeed, the minister might well confess that nothing is more interesting; however, the price of living is something he need not have traveled thousands of miles to discuss.

Dr. Crothers explains the good gentleman's dilemma sagely enough. He finds that Rome is a name rather than a place. Rome was the word back of the Roman legions in Britain. Rome was what gave the returning German chieftain authority after he had been crowned at Rome king of his realm. Rome was the place not where so much was done as where all the victories of the empire were celebrated. And so Rome grew century by century as a great repository of reminders of that which had a vast importance somewhere else in the world but was not so very important at Rome itself. Other cities we find what we expected them to be. But to Rome each comes with his special interest, and finds many things that are not it, obscuring the thing he expected to see and feel.

Furthermore Dr. Crothers finds that just as we are adapted to the greatness of nature with a certain sense of peace and rest, while we are haunted in a city with the need to make haste and do or see a great deal, so in Rome, if we do as the Romans do, we shall taste the same sweet leisureliness which nature brings, because here we are in the presence of a great whole which partakes of the quality of a cosmos. The city has been so long in existence that it seems like a part of nature itself. It is not accidental nor artificial. It is the manifold life of Rome and the sense of its having always been there which give it atmosphere for those who understand it. These do not seek to know it for one thing nor for many. They take it as it comes and find in Rome among the heaps of ruins and remains and records and objects and crowds of men with a hundred ardent aims, a most modern community, full of

## LANDOR'S CONTEMPORARIES

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR is best known for his vivid summaries of notable characters of history as they are shown in his "Imaginary Conversations." Havelock Ellis reminds us also of Landor's ideas about contemporary folk, saying that Landor stood rather aloof from the notable literary men of his time. He was enthusiastic over Wordsworth, but had an imperfect grasp of him, for he preferred such poems as "Laodamia." He admired Keats, finding that he had already surpassed all British contemporaries in the poet's most noble attributes. He had little respect for Byron and an amusing fact is that he saw Byron only once—

in a perfumer's shop where he went to buy attar of roses, and found Byron buying soap.

Landor lived at Pisa while Shelley was there but refused to know him because of general opinion as to Shelley's personal character. Landor afterward regretted this attitude, and placed Shelley almost at the head of poets and prose writers, but said, "His generosity and his charity went far beyond those of any man (I believe) at present in existence." Landor's words of Browning are familiar. He said that since Chaucer,

"No man hath walked along our roads with steps  
So active, so inquiring eye or tongue  
So varied in discourse."

A pathetic ending of the story of Landor's own experience is found in what Mr. Ellis calls a Lear-like episode. Landor had made over all his property to his wife and children. Then when he got into some sort of personal embroilment in England and was forced to live abroad his family made life intolerable for him at the Florentine home—a thing easy to do, as Mr. Ellis comedes—and also refused to make him any separate financial provision so that he could live alone. He finally presented himself to Robert Browning, practically penniless, saying that nothing would induce him to return home. It appears, says Mr. Ellis, to have been largely owing to Browning's considerate kindness that the old lion was enabled to spend his days thereafter in peace.

## Thoreau's Shrub Oak

The dear wholesome color of the shrub-oak leaves, so clean and firm . . . not wrinkled and thin like the white oak leaves, but full-veined and plump as nearer the earth. Well-tanned leather on the one side; sun-tanned, color of silver, color of the cow and the deer, silver-downy beneath, turned toward the late bleached leaves, and the rest to this? Emblem of my winter condition. I love and could embrace the shrub-oak, with its scanty garment of leaves rising above the snow, lowly whispering to me, akin to winter thoughts, and sunsets, all virtue; covers like the hare and partridge seek, and I too seek. What cousin of mine is the shrub oak? Rigid as iron, clean as the atmosphere, hardly as virtue, innocent and sweet as a maiden, is the shrub oak.—Henry David Thoreau.

## SOD HOUSES OF EARLY KANSAS



PIONEER SCHOOL BUILT OF PRAIRIE TURF

SOME of the sod houses built by pioneers are still to be found in the western part of Kansas, though they are rapidly being replaced by frame, brick and cement buildings. A correspondent sends the accompanying picture and says: "I have lived in two of these houses myself and they can be made very comfortable and really beautiful inside. The windows are deep, making an ideal place for flowers all winter. The walls may be papered, floors covered, and one of our 'soddies' had a bath room and a full-sized tub. It also had a piano and plenty of good books."

## Child's Thought of Cherubini

In these days when few people would look to a canon by Cherubini for a thrilling emotional experience it is interesting to read what De Quincey wrote of his youthful musical experience. He speaks of the time when he first heard the concertos of Corelli and was profoundly affected by a few selections from Jomelli and Cimarosa. He says, "With Handel I had long been familiar, for the famous chorus singers of Lancashire sang continually at churches the most effective parts from his chief oratorios. Mozart was yet to come. . . . But above all, a thing which I could never forget, I heard sung a long canon of Cherubini's. Forty years later I heard it again and better sung; but at that time I needed nothing better. It was sung by four male voices and rose into a region of thrilling passion such as my heart had always dimly craved and hungered after, but which now first interpreted itself, as a physical possibility, to my ear."

## Favorite Musicians

The three composers whose works are most frequently performed in the concert halls of Germany are Beethoven, Wagner and Mozart. The fourth place belongs to three composers—Liszt, Brahms and Richard Strauss, whose orchestral works have been for several years in equal demand—a funny trio to divide honors! These remarks refer to orchestral works only. In the realm of song Brahms leads, but not so conspicuously as Liszt does at piano recitals.—New York Post.

## Earning Pocket Money

We lived in a southern city. Our house was old fashioned and roomy, with a large back yard and a well-lighted garret. I wished to become economically independent, and I dearly loved children, so I inserted this advertisement in the morning paper:

"A young lady will escort children to and from school and dancing class. Also furnish amusement at home for children under 6. Reasonable rates; best references."

In less than a week I had four pupils who each paid 50 cents a week for escort. For amusing the children I charged 10 cents for an afternoon, and selected Wednesday, it being the usual "club" day. What was my surprise when 10 children presented themselves for amusement. And what fun they did have in the sandpiles I had put in the back yard!

When mothers discovered that they could have reliable care for their little ones for an afternoon for only 10 cents, I had all the children I could attend to; instead of one afternoon a week, I amused them on five afternoons. When driven to the garret by bad weather, I read to them, told stories, gave little treats, and taught them manners.—Declinator.

## Pageant Master's Trial

"What ho, ye waves, withhold, withdraw!" recited King Knut in a mild, thin tenor voice. The master of the pageant turned upon him.

"Knut," he said, "are you shoeing the chickens out of your flower beds or are you really trying to wheedle the Atlantic-ocean?"—Youths Companion.

## RAG RUGS COMING BACK AGAIN

THE coming round of old fashions again is one of the noticeable phases of civilization. Those who plan styles for the modistes are often responsible for this, in the cut of gowns and the style of hats; but in other things there seems to come about a natural return to old tastes without this specific guidance of the self-interest.

One example of such a normal return to former quaintness is in the present-day fad for old-fashioned rugs. One may find in any shop among the other floor coverings expensive examples of woolen and braided rag rugs. Sometimes the colors are set in ovals, one within another or all mixed together, or sometimes artistically planned with but one or two colors or shades. Curtains made of silk rugs are popular and carpets that frankly seem rather ugly are being used for their artistic effect.

It is seldom that a really pretty floor covering is found, after all. Most of the actual patterns in carpets and rugs are not graceful, and except in a few very expensive rugs, far beyond the reach of the ordinary person, the figuration and the colors alike of things on the mar-

ket are inartistic. Perhaps this explains the return to the old-fashioned woven rag rugs, as at least having some merit of sincerity and a natural growth beside the monstrosities produced by the carpet manufacturers.

A New York paper tells of a woman who has worked at rag rug weaving, she says, nearly every working day for 20 years and still keeps the old-fashioned hand loom. Rags are brought to her, sometimes of new cloth bought so that one may have just the right color, but more often old cloth, which is softer in hue and softer to weave. Sometimes she weaves rugs of her own rags and gets fine prices for them. She says her loom is 100 years old.

Holy Bible, Book divine,  
Precious treasure, thou art mine;  
Mine to tell me whence I came,  
Mine to teach me what I am,

Mine to chide me when I rove,  
Mine to show a Saviour's love,  
Mine thou art, to guide my feet,  
Mine to judge, condemn, acquit.

—J. Burton.

## WORDS THAT REFLECT GOOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON ONE occasion when Jesus, having returned to Nazareth, talked to his fellow-townsmen, it is recorded that those present "wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth." Another version interprets the original as "the sweet words of kindness which fell from his lips."

The value of this testimony to mankind is enhanced by the fact that the Master was not among strangers, but among those who had known him for many years, for they remarked, "Is not this Joseph's son?" Not only the words themselves, but the manner in which they were conveyed, but the manner in which they were uttered, must have struck his audience with delightful surprise.

It has been said that "the intense study of the Bible will keep our writers from being vulgar in point of style." Would not a more frequent and penetrating meditation on the utterances of the Master have a wholesome restraining and purifying effect on modern speech? He knew the power of words beyond our apprehension today, for did he not tell his immediate followers, "Ye are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you." They listened to him many times as he talked to them privately. They had often breathed in his benign teaching. They had grown in the apprehension of his life-giving secret, and they had so imbibed and been infused with the spiritual purpose that animated him, that in after years they were able to fashion their lives on the model that he had set for them, or, in the language of the Scriptures, they ordered their conversation aright.

In this connection, as Bible students know, both in the Psalms and in the writings of the apostles the term "conversation" has a different meaning from that usually assigned to it. When Paul, for instance, urges the Philippians, "Let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ," he cherished the desire that they should conform their lives to their profession of faith; and when Peter, writing to the strangers in Pontus and adjacent districts, enjoined them to be "holy in all manner of conversation" he was pleading with them to imitate the Christ ideal in all their habits of life. But both Paul and Peter, actuated as they were by the consciousness of love, and wholly consecrated as they were to the work of spreading the

truth, knew that you may gauge what manner of life a man is leading by his every-day speech. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," Paul indeed laid great stress on the choice of words, which are but symbols of one's ideas and the voicing of one's thoughts. "I had rather," he told the Corinthians, "speak five words with my understanding, that by my voice I might teach others also, than ten thousand in an unknown tongue." He was dealing with an evil, the "gift of tongues," which had been turned into an abuse of speech, and what he said might be paraphrased into an exhortation that mere loquacity is wasteful and often positively harmful.

It is too true that most mortals are proud of their "much speaking." To clothe thought in felicitous words is largely limited to writing; why should it not be applied to ordinary speech? But what is required first of all is that thought itself should be the reflection of infinite Mind. If man is seeking to know God as absolute good, his desire will be to live in harmony with God so that he may be a daily witness to the truth. "None of us liveth to himself." In this respect, Christian Science is weaving into the fabric of the world's thought and aspirations a spiritual fiber that is having a transforming effect. The Christian Scientist, whose prayer is to be governed always by the divine Mind and to reflect Love, and who knows that the spiritual law of Life is available to him in working out his salvation, while ever ready with timely words, is cultivating a sense of reticence, a wise restraint in both his public and his private utterances. "In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin" was the experience of a wise man.

Dr. Jowett of Oxford looked upon language as a sacred thing and made it part of his vocation to impress this feeling upon others. Speech is one of God's blessings to mankind; and it is only a commonplace to say that its value is just in proportion to the wisdom we bring to bear in its use. The power of

the word is the resultant character of the thought behind it; and when thought is a reflection of the divine harmonies, we may speak boldly out of the fulness of a heart that is spiritually aglow with love for all that is of God, good.

There are times to speak and times to be silent both for our own peace and for the edification of our neighbor. We shall know when and how to speak at any time and in any place when we are conscious that our motives are pure and uplifting, when indeed they will bear the keen search of the spiritual spectroscope. Then we shall express only those thoughts that are really necessary in the pursuit of human activities, and which carry with them the reflection of a Christ-like character. It was that spiritual consciousness which evoked from Christ Jesus his gracious kindly words, ever voicing the truth, words which were redolent of his communion with the Father. We shall not err when we follow his example.

## A MAN'S CONDUCT IS AN UNSPOKEN SERMON.

—Amiel.

## Growth of Telephony

I doubt whether in the whole history and romance of industry any invention has so quickly established itself among the necessities of life as the telephone, observes a writer in Harpers Weekly. Many can remember when it was regarded as an interesting and ingenious toy, with at the most a small career of usefulness before it as an appendix to the telegraph. That in the course of a single generation it would develop into the speediest, cheapest and most trustworthy means of communication between people at a distance of hundreds and even of thousands of miles; that it would unite nations separated by wide spaces of the sea; that men in New York could talk to men in Chicago, and Londoners to Parisians; that it would not only compete with, but positively threaten to oust, the telegraph; that vast countries would be covered with a network of telephone exchanges as accessible and intercommunicating as the highway system; and that the time would ever arrive when practically every household would be in touch with every other household in a community spread over millions of square miles—all this would have seemed in the seventies, and even in the eighties, the most fantastic of dreams.

An article in a current newspaper reminds readers that the poem "The Cathedral," in which Lowell states his ideals of faith and human progress, was prompted by his visit to the cathedral at Chartres. This cathedral is remarkable for the two towers which top it, the one rich in Gothic ornament, the other plain with the severe Norman lines.

## Service

"Service is our destiny . . . Then let it be my choice, living to serve the living. . . . If I can assure myself of doing service I have my home within."—George Meredith.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Picture Puzzle



What kind of boat?  
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Birch

### Letter From Mexico

A little girl in Mexico writes as follows to St. Nicholas:

We live in a colony with about 75 Americans. There is a little school, of which my mother is the teacher, a hotel, three Mexican stores, and a little depot. The vegetation is queer down here. We hardly ever see a tree without parasitic plants all over the limbs, and the roots hanging down look like vines. The jungle is as thick as that of Africa. I have never seen the jungles of Africa, but I think this is about as thick. We have many fruits down here, and I like most of them. We have oranges, lemons, limes, bananas, papaya, mango, figs, cumquats, and pineapples. Our pineapples weigh as much as 16 pounds.

The state board of forestry has decided to plant 50 acres of the state reserve near Henryville, Ind., this fall, with red oak, white oak, sycamore, cat-tail, black locust and several species of nut-bearing trees.—New Era.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, September 26, 1912

### Where with an Empire May Endure

THERE is no word in the language which sounds so pleasant in the ears of the people as empire. France is hoisting the tricolor from Tangiers to Timbuktu; Russia looks out over the Siberian plains toward Mongolia, and sets her Cossacks climbing the Iran plateau toward Teheran; Germany legitimately demands her place in the sun. Yet as the world looks back over the past, it sees the face of the globe strewn with the wreck of such, and realizes that almost no matter where it turns, from the pagodas of Peking to the calli of Lima, or from the sands by Tarentum to the rocks at Ushant, its "foot is on an empire's dust." So it asks itself, is there anything in the empires of today to save them from the fate of the Roman or the Ottoman, the Mughal or the Spaniard?

It does not require a great knowledge of history to realize that one Akbar does not make a nation, any more than one Solymán, and that there was as much difference between Rome and Delhi as there was between the Janissaries and the Praetorian guard. Nothing like the pax Romana has been witnessed until the day of the pax Britannica; but the Roman, like the younger Latin empire, in Spain, was undermined with that curious element of cruelty, exposing itself in lust of blood, so that the worst horrors of the torches of Nero were perpetuated in the auto-da-fé. Akbar, Solymán, Charles, were all contemporaries, but they were giants hardly typical of their people. Contemporaneously with them, another great imperialist was coming into her own, and in another sense, her own did not differ greatly from her. Elizabeth was a Drake in petticoats, a Burleigh in a stomach, a Gresham in a fardingle.

If the empires of today are to last, it will be because they have learned the lesson of the past, that the pax imperatoria is stayed not on bayonets, but on justice. Justice does not, however, mean weakness. It means the determination to live in accordance with the sermon on the mount. The imperialist of the type of Napoleon would declare this to be impossible, but this is simply because he has not begun to understand what the sermon on the mount means. He attempts to rule with the "whiff of grapeshot," and he ends in the "sauve qui peut" of Mont St. Jean. Twenty centuries after the commencement of the Christian era, empire is still vulgarly supposed to be stayed on bayonets and conquest. Yet there is springing up in America an empire which has been formed largely through the deliberate choice of free people and there has sprung up that other great English-speaking empire, cemented not with the power of the sword, but with the concurrence of sister nations. Of such, that most un-Napoleonic Napoleonic maxim is true, "L'empire, c'est la paix."

THE addition of 70,000 of new railway mileage in China will go far toward developing the resources of the republic. But if this project goes through it will only be the beginning of railroad construction. China needs several times 70,000 miles of road.

A FASHION note says that every gown for women must have its particular pair of shoes to match. This also helps to account for the busy times in the shoe industry.

### Railroad Construction Demanded

TRANSPORTATION facilities of the United States are not equal, or nearly equal, to its needs. The shippers of the country, whether they be manufacturers, merchants or farmers, have long known this. The consumer feels it painfully. Railroad managers and the moneyed interests behind them admit it. The fact is one of the few of concern to the whole nation and to all its people that is now counted indisputable. The United States with practically 100,000,000 of people is served by a transportation system that barely met the needs of sixty or seventy millions. Railroad construction has lagged for the last twenty-five years far behind the nation's growth. The mileage throughout great areas of the country today could be doubled with profit to the people. What profits the people must profit the transportation companies, if the latter are wise. There is no question even as to this point. It is frankly admitted in railroad and financial circles that an immediate expenditure of \$1,500,000,000 would be justified.

Why is not this necessary work undertaken and pushed to completion? Several reasons might be offered. One reason, unquestionably, has been uncertainty as to the public's attitude toward the railroad corporations. In some of the states there has been antagonistic legislation. In many of the states the tendency has been toward closer regulation. The federal authority, through the interstate commerce commission, has asserted and exercised more control than ever before over traffic by rail between the states. The railroad financiers have seen in all this, and in political fermentation, a "warning" that has led to contraction rather than expansion in railroad affairs. Then, too, there has been the growing possibility of change in the method of moving the rail business of the country. Electrification has not seemed so far away to the financiers that they have been quite content to ignore it. In this they have shown forethought. But it remains that the railroads, like other industries, have come through all of their seeming difficulties prosperously. Even though antagonized here, legislated against there and regulated elsewhere, they have had plenty to do at liberal compensation; more than this, at times they have not been able to handle expeditiously or economically the volume of business offered them.

Nothing, in a word, has really hampered the transportation interests but the timidity and the hesitation of the financiers. The fears of the latter have proved groundless. They now see, as business men in general see, that the country is greater than those who would by any means prevent it from going forward. The one great source of dissatisfaction with existing economic conditions is the high cost of living. This is chargeable mainly against the inadequacy of transportation and distribution. More trackage, more cars, quicker methods of transfer, the general coordination of transportation to the popular needs, by the construction of lighter railroads, electrically propelled, and the bringing together of the soil and the city, are the things that seem to be needed today, and evidently they must come either through private enterprise or government ownership.

DESPATCHES inform us that at a meeting of piano makers in New York it was voted to strike for increase in wages. At this moment we would not call attention to one particular field of the labor market, although it seems clear enough to us that as you can have no good piano without more or less striking, our readers must be patient with piano makers if they strike, too. Equally, it has never been the policy of this newspaper to encourage any disturbance of the relations between employers and employed. But circumstances alter cases, and to lay down a rigid rule that must always be followed, is more or less an unwise thing to do. This being so, we depart from our usual practise and we advise a strike, but not of the piano makers. No, so far as they are concerned we hope and trust that the soft pedal of amity will soon impress itself upon workman and master alike. What we urgently press upon the public's favorable attention is a general strike of piano players. Let piano making sweep on to a crescendo of roaring trade; pianos are very valuable things; the legs are highly seasoned and are always useful when yule-logs give out, or if this use be not made of them, the piano can be used as a sideboard or a dressing table. On the other hand, even if many pianos are made, as we hope that they will be, that is no reason why so many people should play upon them. It is these amiable but misguided people that should declare a general strike, and if they do so, they will be perfectly safe from police interference. Words fail us in thinking of the wait of peace that would be felt in inhabited areas did the piano players solemnly pledge themselves not to strike a note for a twelvemonth. Fair suburban regions that are now almost depopulated would see their erstwhile citizens tip-toeing back in a fearful joy that the only scales that would be heard would be those of justice and the fishmonger. Flat houses that were once filled with dozens of happy homes but now are empty and forlorn, save for Marius, the janitor, would reecho once more to the laughter of literary bachelors and timid journalists. Little children might grow up without any "Little Tips From Father" and venerable men bask in the grateful sun unmindful of the whereabouts of Kelly. We really think that the soft coal nuisance might abate in sympathy, if this grand effort of silence were inaugurated. Any gentleman that chose to incite the striking piano players in lava-like torrents of oratory not to touch a key for years and years, would be regarded by the public with a friendly appreciation to which his fellow orators are not accustomed. At all events, we have made our position clear and await the result.

### International Trade and Litigation

DEBATE of the scheme for creation of an international court of justice for suits between individuals and foreign states disclosed, among attendants on the international chambers of commerce congress in Boston, no considerable opposition to the general principle involved, and the congress has gone on record as favoring it. But the effort of some of the members to ascertain the limits of criticism and amendment of formal business brought before the congress by the directing committee has made clear that the way to full discussion and immediate radical action is blocked by conditions that inhere in the very nature of the makeup of the congress. Chambers of commerce in several countries of Europe have a quasi-official status which makes it imperative that any action they may take be approved by national officials. Such action must conform to the general national policy. If, therefore, an issue of increase of international arbitration is raised, and it is expected that the commercial bodies of a nation not over friendly to arbitration shall coincide in recommendations with the trade bodies of other countries more favorable to the idea, it naturally follows that progress must be slow and the steps taken be far from radical. Delegates from nations where chambers of commerce do not have to keep in mind such friendly relations with foreign offices and diplomats naturally chafe under the restraint imposed by such opportunism, but it is the price that must be paid for such unity of action as can be gained among peoples varying much in ethical standards, in respect for judicial decrees and in commercial ambition.

There is substantial agreement now among a majority of nationals of all kinds that civilization demands a process of internationalizing litigation and a simplification and hastening of the process by which disputants in trade and industry, who may happen to differ in citizenship and national affiliations, shall come to terms. Neither old fashioned nor new fashioned diplomacy, acting by itself or supported by fleets, meets the modern ideal. The collective pressure of the trading world, slowly but surely exerted on governments, is bound within a generation, if not before, to perfect a more satisfactory process.

ONE of the biggest industrial concerns in the United States is government-owned and government-operated. Like most of the great industrial concerns in private hands, this had a small beginning. Not a very great amount of printing was called for in official circles when the republic was young, and for a time such as was necessary was done by private contract. Today the government printing office has on its payroll of more than \$4,400,000 annually nearly 4000 employees. It is one of the busiest and most efficiently managed establishments in the country. From a recent report of its activities some very interesting facts may be gleaned. A signature, technically and broadly, is a section of printed leaves, constituting a division of a magazine or book. In the government printing office at Washington, during the last fiscal year, 91,535,833 of these were gathered by machine, and it must not be assumed that they were all for the Congressional Record or reports of the departments. The establishment turned out 6,674,570 publications smaller than octavo in the time named, while of the octavo publications there were 44,764,501, of the royal octavo 1,601,115, and of the quarto 3,679,176. Then there were miscellaneous publications amounting to 1,748,367.

Running through the institution, side by side with these, were orders from the departments and bureaus calling for 56,393,550 letterheads, noteheads and envelopes. Of these, 10,564,554 were embossed. Other jobs that had to be promptly turned out were 804,107,525 blanks, schedules and cards. The Congressional Record, issued during the sessions of Congress, is a considerable undertaking in itself, since it contains extended and verbatim reports of proceedings and must be accurate as well as prompt, but it is a small matter compared with the production of the mass of reports and bulletins

### A Really Popular Strike

for the various branches of the public service. There is an incessant flood of manuscript into the office, and each particular piece, bearing as it must the official stamp, calls for and receives special attention. No less than 10,000 different items, running from type-metal to cloth for binding, enter into the stock required in the preparation of this printed matter. Some of these may be given as illustrations. The cloth used in binding costs \$18,000 a year; leather for the same purpose a like amount. In the bindery 50,000 pounds of glue is consumed annually and some odd items are: 10,000 pounds of tin, the same quantity of tinfoil, 25,000 copper battery plates; 15,000 pounds of cast iron filings; 800,000 pounds of binder's board, and 30,000 yards of buckram. White paper to the value of nearly \$300,000 is used in this establishment every year.

It should be remembered in this connection, that the government undertakes to supply, freely, or at a nominal price, literature on public affairs to all those calling for it. It is sometimes complained that this literature is not as widely or as wisely diffused as it should be. This is a matter the individual may and should deal with. He should see to it that his congressman is not neglecting him, and there is no better season than the present, when the congressional election is on, for taking the necessary precautions.

ONE of the most serious difficulties of contemporary life is keeping means and ends in their right relations. Instruments have a way of becoming goals, and agents turn out to be rulers, if vigilance is not shown. Man devises machinery to produce certain results. If he is not careful, his mechanism becomes a Frankenstein and the results go awry. Communities invest large sums steadily in elaborate and highly equipped common school "plants"; they set over them generously paid principals; and the latter endeavor to justify their selection by building up an effective staff of subordinates, a close-meshed curriculum, and a time-schedule that allows no minute of the day to be unused by teaching corps or by pupils. In the effort to ascertain every possible immediate result measured in terms of efficiency a highly articulated system of reports is devised, covering each pupil's case, and the stream of documents begins to pour in for analysis.

What happens? In due time the teaching force is converted into a clerical staff. Complete pedagogical data and perfect administrative records loom larger than effective personal contact of principal, teachers and pupils. Time that should be spent in instruction is spent in report-making. Persons chosen to be teachers are transformed into clerks. Pupils that are sent to school to be inspired are conceived of as subjects for analysis.

This is not fiction. It describes a state of affairs that exists in famous universities as well as in high and grammar schools. Attention is concentrated upon the matter now because of the findings of a special committee reporting on the amount of clerical labor demanded of principals and minor administrators in the public schools of New York city. There, as elsewhere, unprecedented growth of the school population accounts for imposition of duties that do not go with normal conditions of teaching youth. But whatever the excuse given it is not valid, viewing education in the light of the ideal. Communities are under obligation to provide adequate clerical staffs for service that is statistical and purely administrative. Teachers should be left free to teach and supervisors to supervise.

A CELEBRATED French milliner has been visiting New York and talking to representatives of the press. The latter say that she is unquestionably an artist in her line; that she models a woman's hat as a sculptor models the human figure. Like a true French artist she makes epigrams. "A hat," she says, "is nothing until it is on the head." Then, it logically follows, it becomes something, or, better still, if well designed and made, it becomes somebody. The most successful hats, she says, are always simple. Simplicity, in fact, is the cardinal test of true art in hat architecture. As proof of this her own hat is offered as a model. The press representatives speak of it as an ivory white faillie turban with plumes at one side. This creation, we are informed, achieved distinction while eluding description. Only the extremely simple in millinery, of course, could do that.

The Parisian milliner told her interviewers that one always searches for something new, and after many failures reverts to the beauty of simplicity. Simplicity, first and last, is the thing. Without simplicity there is no hat, strictly speaking. "It is difficult," said the artist, "to say what makes the cachet of the hat. It is due largely to the instinct of the trimmer, who poses the ornament at the right place and feels the colors that combine harmoniously." But the ability to do this, simple as it may be, is not a common heritage. Hat trimmers are born, not made. To trim a hat so that it will be perfectly becoming from every point of view, to do this with simplicity, and to do it so that the simple little creation will sell for \$38.50, requires an unusual talent for simplification.

How well the celebrated milliner of whom we are speaking meets the demand among the truly cultured for the last word in simplicity is exemplified beautifully and eloquently in the closing lines of the interview from which we have quoted. "Is it true," she was asked, "that you sometimes sell eighty hats to one person in a single year?" "Yes," was the reply. "Why not? One buys a hat to wear with a single suit and it looks well. Another day it does not look so well with the same suit. Perhaps the first day was sunny and the other was not. Sunshine makes a great difference." Thus it is seen that even simplicity comes under the high cost of living. To wear a simple hat becomingly one must match it with suits and with days. In Paris, it seems, forty of the one and forty of the other, or eighty simple little changes in hats, are deemed the proper thing, at least among this milliner's customers. And nothing, not even the simplest kind of millinery, is simpler than figuring out what eighty times \$38.50 comes to.

TORONTO'S Board of Trade has the temerity to insist that the municipality shall share in the unearned increment of St. James square, a handsome improvement in that city. The idea does not seem to awaken popular enthusiasm, but this may be mainly for the reason that the public in Toronto, as elsewhere, does not realize what is really coming to it.

ONE farmer in Kansas, James Fiske of Colby, is reported to have 10,000 acres of wheat. However, he has to find harvest hands to match.

### Helping the Teachers to Teach

### Simple Hat Is the Thing

### Government Printing Office